HONOR RUTHENBERG AT MEMORIAL MASS MEETING TOMORROW NIGHT AT THE NEW STAR CASINO

Russian Group Answers

The Russian Educational Mutual Aid Society, Branch 30, of Chelsea, Mass., sends in a check for $20 "as our quota for the present Daily Worker drive." This should be a spur to other foreign-language groups, a reminder that they, too, must get into action if the Daily Worker is to survive.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

$329.91 from John Reed Club

The John Reed Club of New York, at a party and dance held Saturday night, raised $194.91 in cash and $135 in pledges for the Daily Worker emergency fund, a total of $329.91. What are other cultural groups throughout the country doing for the "Daily" in the present crucial situation?

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Foster Calls All Union Members to Support Hunger Relief Demands of "Forgotten Men" to Roosevelt Government

HOLLANDER FUR SCAB MURDERS LEADING STRIKER

Ballero Killed Away From Picket Line; Assassinated

PROTEST STRIKE HERE

All Quit 1 Hour Wed. Mass Demonstration

NEWARK.—Natale Ballero, leading young striker in the Hollander & Sons fur dying strike here, was deliberately assassinated Sunday by a company scab, who hunted him up in a club house away from the scene of the strike, and shot him to death.

* * *

By I. POTASH

(New York Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union)

NEW YORK.—Natale Ballero, the 24 year old fur dyer and striker of A. Hollander & Sons of Newark, N. J. who was shot and killed last Sunday in Newark, N. J. was a member of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

This cold blooded murder of Ballero because he dared to strike for better conditions, has aroused the sharpest indignation among all fur workers and needle trades workers generally.

The scab who did the killing is named Ralph Capo.

As an answer to this murderous attack and as a demonstration of solidarity with the strikers, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is calling for a one-hour strike on Wednesday of all fur workers (fur dressers), fur dyers, and fur garment workers) and a protest demonstration in the fur market on the same day between 12 and 1 p.m. The one-hour strike in the fur dressing, dyeing and manufacturing industry will affect the shops located in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Paterson, Jersey City, Bayonne, and Newark, N. J.

A. Hollander & Sons, together with J. Hollander and Philip Singer, fur dressing and dyeing firms of Newark, N. J. were declared on strike last Wednesday. The workers are demanding the return of wage cuts, shorter hours, and unemployment insurance. The conditions of the workers in these shops have become so unbearable that the workers determined to strike regardless of the terror they were certain to confront. Workers of J. Hollander, for instance have been earning $6 for 72 hours of work and have their hands continuously poisoned because the firm refuses to provide the workers with gloves to protect them from the poisonous dyes. It is against such conditions that the strikes have been declared.

Murder Threats

Since these strikes have been declared a number of strikers as well as strike leaders have received murder threats. This is the second time that strikers were killed when they went on strike against A. Hollander & Sons. During a strike in 1914 against this firm two strikers, Rubin and Novack, were shot and killed by hired gangsters.

The Union has been conducting a successful organization campaign in the fur dyeing and dressing trade for the past several months. As a result of this campaign the union has succeeded in organizing practically all the fur dyeing and dressing shops, winning wage increases, reduction in hours of work, and a 3 per cent unemployment insurance fund. The firms of A. Hollander & Sons, J. Hollander, and Philip Singer are the only firms in New Jersey that are continuing to resist the demands of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Painters Fight Eviction, Win Relief for Members

NEW YORK.—Although the committee from Downtown Local 4, Alteration Painters Union, had to carry the furniture and belongings of an evicted painter up five flights of stairs they made a good job of their work. The Unemployed Committee of the local has also secured relief for two workers, Summer, whose rent and gas bills were paid, and I. Katz, whose rent and electric bills were paid, from the Home Relief Buro.

All unemployed painters are urged to bring their grievances to the Unemployed Committee, 247 East Houston St., N. Y. C., or to the other locals in various parts of the city.

More Districts Answer Danger Call; Must Speed Action in Crucial Week to Save 'Daily'

FORWARDED SIXTY-TWO DOLLARS RESULT OF EMERGENCY CONFERENCE IN MILWAUKEE. ANSWER TO DANGER CALL WILL BE FIFTY MORE BY FRIDAY. WORKERS ALARMED AT DANGER TO "DAILY."

And from Pittsburgh the following letter:

"On Saturday, Feb. 18, we received a wire asking us to raise $100 for the Daily Worker within five days. On that day we wired $20. On Tuesday we sent $11.50. On Wednesday we wired $40. Individuals and organizations sent in $20.45. Today we will send $20 more. Which will make $112."

And from Boston:

"In reply to your wire in regard to the Daily Worker, we wish to inform you that we have collected and sent in $75 already out of the $100 that was to be collected in five days. More money is on the way."

More money must be on the way from every district, big or small, in this crucial week that will mean life or death to the Daily Worker. So far, though some of the other districts have also responded well, it is the New York district that has borne most of the burden. To it belongs the chief credit that the "Daily" has been kept alive until now. But without the support of the rest of the country the drive for $35,000 will fail, and that will mean—no Daily Worker.

Though the $1,000 received for the past two days is the best week-end total in the drive so far, it is an average of only $500 a day—far below what is needed to lift the great burden that is threatening to crush out the life of your fighting paper.

THIS is the situation:

The Daily Worker's weekly loss or deficit is over $1,200. The campaign for $35,000 was started because this deficit, mounting up over weeks and months, threatened to force the suspension of the Daily Worker.

The drive started slowly. Workers did not immediately realize the danger facing the "Daily." Communist Party members took their time, mass organizations thought other matters were more urgent, the Party apparatus in most districts failed to organize activity properly, failed to throw its full forces into the drive.

The result: the time has come when the payment of the accumulating deficit can no longer be postponed. Thousands of dollars must be raised within a few days or the Daily Worker will go under.

The response during the last few days shows that the "Daily" can be saved. It shows that despite the crisis, despite mass unemployment and wage-cuts, the American workers and farmers are ready to make every sacrifice to keep alive the only newspaper in English that day in, day out, fights for their interests.

But this response is not yet enough. It can and must be increased. If every reader sends in a contribution (contribute again if you've done so already!) and today gets two friends to contribute; if 5,000 readers at once arrange house parties; if collections are made at Party unit meetings; if every mass organization arranges a series of affairs and gets its members into action with collection lists; if the Party apparatus in every district puts all its energies into the drive; if all collected money is immediately rushed in—our Daily Worker will be saved, saved to lead us in the mighty struggles we are facing.

This week will decide. The decision depends on you, readers, fellow-workers, friends of the "Daily" everywhere. Don't delay!

Received Sunday and yesterday $1,024.62. Total to date $13,121.88.

Speed funds at once to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

National City Bank Looted Employes of Over 5 Million

NEW YORK.—Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank, resigned under fire and his resignation was accepted yesterday. Indignation among the small depositors of the bank, roused by revelations of misuse of bank funds, was the cause.

Mitchell stated plainly in his resignation that it was to relieve the bank of "criticism" directed at him. It is plain that the resignation is a scheme to cover up the scandal as much as possible. J. H. Perkins, president of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., was appointed in his place, as a banker who hasn't been shown up yet.

* * *

(By a Former National City Bank Employee)

How the gods of the bourgeoisie have fallen. Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank was shown up for what he really is during the Senate stock investigating committee sessions.

Mitchell, it may be recalled, was one of the so-called "authorities" of 1928 and 1929. He is known in the Wall Street district as the bond salesman banker. On Christmas Mitchell always goes through the bank and greets all the employees with a "merry Christmas," though the investigation brought out that he sold them his stock in the National City Bank at prices from $220 to $200 a share and the same stock is now selling at $35 or less. Of course Mitchell said during the investigation the employees do not have to take the stock now, if they wish to resign their positions. In that case they would receive their money back and be out of their job.

Officers Give Bank Their Stock

This did not, however, stop the various officers from subscribing to the stock, and then when it depreciated in value they simply did not take it up. This was brought out in the testimony. The National City lent officers of the bank $2,400,000 on Nov. 13, 1929 (within a fortnight after the stock market crash) for which they did not have to pay any interest. President Rentcheler, of the bank explained this by saying it was done "to sustain the morale of the organization and to protect the officers in the existing emergency."

These loans, Rentcheler said, were made to about 100 officers of the bank, and not over five per cent of them have been repaid. Some of them have been charged against undivided profits account and the rest have been written down. Mr. Rentcheler maintained that according to their attorneys, Sherman and Sterling, all this was strictly within the law, thus showing once more what is well known to workers that there is one law for workers and another for capitalists.

The employees, on the other hand, have paid in $5,303,279 on their loans of stock from monthly deductions

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

CITY EVENTS

MASS MEETING ON HARLEM HOSPITAL, TOMORROW

Peoples Committee Against Discrimination in Harlem Hospital calls all unions and mass organizations to support special mass meeting at Lafayette Hall, 165 West 131st St., tomorrow night. Business in connection with placing of demands on Aldermen of 19th and 21st District.

* * *

RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL MEETING, TOMORROW

Commemorate anniversary of the death of Ruthenberg, first secretary of the Communist Party, by mass meeting 8 p.m. tomorrow at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Speakers: Max Bedacht, Richard B. Moore, John Ballam.

Poison Gas, Powder Barbed Wire, Shipped To South America

NEW YORK.—The Danish steamer Bornholm sailed from Pier 35 Saturday with 8,000 tons of war materials for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro. It is obviously munitions intended for the South American wars.

Included in the cargo were cases of spare parts for tanks and tractors, barbed wire for entanglements, 18 tanks of poison gas and many cases of powder.

Ten International Longshoremen's Association members refused to load the powder and poison gas because of danger. They were placed on other work, and another gang secured to load the dangerous substance. Half an hour later, the ten were fired. The contract calls for double pay for loading dangerous cargo, but the I. L. A made no demand, therefore nothing extra was paid. But the I.L.A. was on hand to collect the $3 per man for an ILA button.

Help stop the shipment of munitions! Organizations distribute the recruiting drive leaflet of the Marine Workers Industrial Union among the dockworkers, tug-boatmen, bargemen, etc., in your territory. Call for this leaflet at 140 Broad St. every day.

Bronx Rent Strikers Taken to Court, Wed.

NEW YORK.—At 2027 Monterey Ave., Bronx, the tenants and the Unemployed Council are being taken to court. The lawyer for the landlord tried to get an injunction for two days from the court but was unsuccessful.

A large meeting will be held tomorrow and all workers in the neighborhood are invited to come. The next court hearing is on Wednesday.

Most of the tenants in the house have joined the strike. They are fighting for a 50 per cent reduction in rent, against evictions, and for recognition of the house committee.

Answer the attempt to rob the vets of their back pay. Fight for this demand on March 4th.

Two More Foltis-Fischer Stores Strike; 11 Now Out

NEW YORK.—Yesterday noon the cafeteria at 34th Street, between 7th and 8th Avenues and the one on 35th Street and 8th Avenue were struck by the Foltis-Fischer Strike Committee and the Food Workers Industrial Union. This makes a total of 11 Foltis-Fischer cafeterias on strike out of the 19 in the Foltis-Fischer chain. Two workers, H. Reich and George Allen, were arrested while the cafeterias were going on strike. Two private detectives tried to beat up one of the workers.

The Model Dairy Co., Inc., one of the companies that put the Foltis-Fischer chain into receivership is making an application to the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for an order to punish Sam Kramberg, other leaders of the Union, and over a dozen workers and strikers for contempt of court. This order is being applied for under the theory that since the United States District Court had ordered the Foltis-Fischer Company into receivership, any interference with the business of the receivership is contempt of court. The order asks that the Union pay damages for the business lost, etc.

The Foltis-Fischer Strike Committee and the Food Workers Industrial Union meanwhile are intensifying the work to spread the present strike into a general Foltis-Fischer Strike, and are working out ways and means of fighting this application by the bosses for an order for contempt of court against the union leadership and the strikers and union members. Already a mass meeting is being called by the Strike Committee and the Union for Friday evening, March 3, at 8 p.m. sharp at Bryant Hall, 1087 Sixth Avenue on the corner of 41st St., New York City. All food workers and all other workers are asked to come to this mass meeting and give their support to the strike.

To Announce Pay Cut For Anthracite Wed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Frank Morrison, one of the two arbiters in the anthracite wage dispute, stated that the board would meet Wednesday to form a decision. Operators have demanded that wages be slashed 35 per cent. If the arbiters are in agreement their decision is considered final.

40 Negro and White Strike at "Pretty" Laundry Against Cut

NEW YORK.—Forty workers, most of them Negro women and girls, are on strike, both races in solidarity, against the fourth wage cut recently, at The Pretty Laundry, 585 Eagle Ave., near 149th St. Wages average only $6 or $7 a week.

The workers held a shop meeting Friday, and went yesterday to the manager with a demand for withdrawal of the last cut. He refused, and the strike started yesterday.

The management is trying to work with scabs. All workers of the neighborhood are urged to show solidarity with the strikers, and to come and help picket this morning at 7:30. The strike is led by the Laundry Workers Industrial Union.

Romanelli Strike Won; Boss Withdraws Cut; Signs Union Contract

NEW YORK. — Attempt by the boss of the Romanelli French Bakery at 816 8th Avenue to cut the wages of the workers in the shop 20 per cent after the expiration of the temporary contract with the Bakery Workers Industrial Union resulted in a picket line being immediately established. Twenty-four hours later the boss was forced to call in a committee of the striking workers and the union for a conference; he signed a year's contract with the union guaranteeing the union wage scale and hours, and recognizing the shop committee and the union.

The strike at the Di Carlo Bakery in Long Island City continues. The other day a picket was assaulted by the son of the boss and the policeman on duty naturally refused to arrest him.

CALL TO UNION SQUARE MAR. 4 BY TRADE UNION UNITY COUNCIL OF N. Y.

United Actions of Part Time and Jobless Workers Are Necessary

It Helps to Build the Unions Into Mass Organizations

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council, center of all militant unions and opposition groups within other unions, yesterday called upon all New York workers, employed and unemployed, Negro and white, to demonstrate in Union Square at 11 a.m. March 4. It called on them to demand through this demonstration, that the Roosevelt administration on taking office that day, shall keep its pledges made during the election campaign. Those pledges were for immediate relief for the unemployed.

The Trade Union Unity Council points out that the hundreds of thousands of "forgotten men" in New York should remind Roosevelt on March 4 that they are without food and shelter, and demand that he live up to these promises. Forty-five per cent of all the workers in New York state are totally unemployed, and wage cuts are the order of the day.

The Trade Union Unity Council particularly calls upon the working class to defeat the attempts of the employers and city government to discriminate against Negro unemployed workers in distribution of relief.

* * *

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—At the moment, on March 4, the Wall Street ruling class of the United States puts into office its new hunger and war president, the working class, unemployed and employed, organized and unorganized, Negro and white, native-born and foreign-born will thunder demands for immediate direct Federal emergency cash relief of $50 for each unemployed worker plus $10 for each dependent. This is in addition to state and local relief.



W. Z. FOSTER

DEMANDS CAN BE WON

Local and state demonstrations against hunger and for immediate relief have been increasing with every passing day. Already the determined fights of the unemployed and part-time workers have forced concessions from the capitalist class. There are tens of thousands of men, women and children living today who would have died of starvation had it not been for these mass fights.

FIGHT STARVATION PROGRAM

In complete disregard of the welfare of the workers and farmers who produced the wealth of this nation, the Wall Street bandit gang and its government of hunger, continues its fierce starvation drive. There are now approximately 17,000,000 unemployed facing hunger. Millions of part-time and full-time workers slave for hunger rations.

WM. Z. FOSTER ISSUES CALL

The new factor of tremendous significance in the struggle against hunger today is the growing unity of action of unemployed and employed workers. In developing this united action the Trade Union Unity League has been and is a powerful force. In the strike struggles of the past few years it is everywhere recognized that the key to victory was this unity of action. Today, the National Committee of the Trade Union Unity League, through its national secretary, Wm. Z. Foster, call on all members of the revolutionary unions and leagues, the members of the militant trade union opposition groups inside the A. F. of L. and other reformist unions, to take full part in the nation-wide demonstrations of March 4 and to elect delegates to the conference to be held in Washington at that time. The full statement follows:

A DAY OF MASS STRUGGLES

"March 4, 1933, the day on which Roosevelt is to be inaugurated, in order to continue the Hoover starvation policy, will be made into a day of mass struggle to demand that the Roosevelt government provide federal unemployment relief and insurance for the 17,000,000 unemployed workers of this country.

"Mass demonstrations of the unemployed and the employed workers will be held on that day, in every city in the country, to show that the workers, the 'forgotten men' for whom Roosevelt promised to do so much (in his election speeches) do not intend to remain 'forgotten.'

"While the mass demonstrations for unemployment relief and insurance go on in every city, events of greatest importance for the working class will occur in Washington.

THE ENLARGED COMMITTEE MEETING

"The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils will hold an enlarged meeting on March 4.

"On March 5, also in Washington, there will be held a national conference of locals of unemployed organizations, trade unions and other working class organizations, to formulate the proposals for joint action and to work out demands for immediate relief and insurance, which are to be presented to Roosevelt.

"The conference will elect a delegation of workers to present the demands to Roosevelt on March 6.

"The revolutionary unions and leagues, the trade union oppositions, and their members and sympathizers are called on by the National Committee of the Trade Union Unity League to take an intensive part in the preparations for the March 4th demonstrations; to mobilize for the demonstrations; to help popularize the conference in Washington, and to elect delegates to it.

"In the cities and towns, in the neighborhoods and blocks, starvation grows more acute each day. Further slashes in wages for the employed; further layoffs; constant cutting of the already meager relief are the vicious forms which the capitalists' attacks assume.

"Right in the factories and the factory neighborhoods; in the working class sections, must lie the scene of action of the revolutionary unions and leagues in their preparations for March 4th. They must play a leading part in the demonstrations, Hunger Marches and other actions of the unemployed. They must fight also for the most immediate demands of the unemployed (as well as for unemployment insurance); in the industrial towns they must lead the struggles for relief from the companies and the local governments. The revolutionary unions and leagues must lead the fight of the part-time workers and unite these workers' struggles with those of the unemployed workers.

STRIKES SHOWED THE WAY

"This is the very best way to prepare for March 4th. This is the best way to build mass revolutionary unions and for the coming great struggles—for it must be remembered that the March 4th actions are not an end in themselves, but an important step in the fight for unemployment relief and insurance.

"The Auto Workers Union in the great Briggs and Hudson auto strikes showed how the unemployed become the active allies of the employed workers in struggle—if work is done by the Union in fighting for the everyday demands of the unemployed.

"By conducting struggles around the immediate demands of the unemployed workers, this is how the revolutionary Unions and Leagues can build their unemployed branches, can build the Unions themselves.

"NATIONAL COMMITTEE, TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE,
"Wm. Z. Foster, Secretary."

BUSSES HIRED TO TAKE DELEGATES TO ALBANY; RUSH PREPARATIONS

Will Draft Labor Legislation and Unemployment Insurance Bills; Submit Suggestions at Once

NEW YORK.—Through towns and cities on the roads leading to the New York State capital, the delegates to the Workers' Conference for Labor Legislation to be held in Albany March 5, 6 and 7, will spread the call for the unity of all workers in the fight for bread.

Preparations for the conference are going ahead full speed. Busses have been hired. The Provisional Committee for the conference announced yesterday that delegates are to call for their bus tickets and final instructions Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, March 1, 2, 3, at the office of the committee, 799 Broadway, corner 11th Street, Room 224.

The Provisional Committee also urges all those who have bills they wish the conference to consider for introduction to the State Legislature, to submit them immediately to the Committee on Bills at the above address.

The tag days to support the Conference ended Sunday. Workers who still have collection boxes should turn them into the Committee's offices as quickly as possible.

Business Agent of Local 3 Shoots Two

Outcome of 7 Million Graft in Union

NEW YORK.—Honest members of the Electricians' Local No. 3 were violently attacked by corrupt officials at the local's headquarters, 120 East 25th St., and William Sorenson, who had been discussing the situation in the union with several other members, was taken to the hospital in a serious condition, with a bullet which passed through his abdomen and lodged in the arm-pit.

Another member had three fingers of his hand shot off. The attack took place on the fifth floor of the headquarters, where the officials of the local conduct a sort of a soup kitchen for unemployed members.

Several hundred union members were suddenly startled, as without warning, Harry Van Arsdale, business agent of the local, pulled out his gun and shot at Sorenson and the other members. Rosenberg and Johnson were two of the henchmen who accompanied Van Arsdale when he came up to pick an argument with Sorenson.

It is not difficult to discover the cause which led to this attack upon honest members of the union. Only a few months ago the officialdom of the union was taken to court to answer charges in connection with a swindle of some $7,500,000 from the union treasury.

Evidence in court disclosed that the officials were unable to furnish receipts for this huge sum. Typical of the squander of funds from the union treasury was an item of $40,000 with a rather general explanation, "For entertainment."

The membership has demanded an accounting of union affairs for the last two years. A movement against the corrupt and terrorist officialdom, and for their replacement with elected officials of the union, has been initiated by the most advanced and courageous elements in the organization.

This movement had to come up against unrivaled gangsterism, terror and corruption which has characterized the administration of the entire union, with Harry Broach, International President, at the head.

It is the sentiment of the membership, however, that no amount of terrorism will stop the struggle against the corrupt officials and for the control of the organization by the membership itself.

REPORT 7 EXPELLED FROM COMMUNIST PARTY

Seven members of the Communist Party were permanently expelled from the Party on charges of racketeering in a Leningrad bakery plant, according to capitalist press dispatches.

National City Bank Exposed in Loot

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

from their salaries. Mr. Rentchler insisted that the employees are perfectly satisfied with this, even though **"employees still owe more on the stock than it is worth on the market and can be relieved of the obligation only by resigning their positions."**

This is known as "industrial democracy," a form of class collaboration and reminds one of the similar schemes which took place on a similar scale in the Railroad Brotherhoods under the labor banker Warren Stone. Matthew Woll, now vice-president of the A. F. of L., is another admirer of this class collaboration idea, and the National City Bank affair is an example of how well it works out for the employer of labor, whether he employ white collar labor or manual labor. We also see here just how the employee or worker fares in this scheme and how he is intimidated and enslaved by the boss.

E. M. Barrett, a vice-president of the bank, borrowed a total of $296,000 in three instalments and repaid $11,000. The remaining $285,000 according to Rentchler was transferred to the assets of the National City Co., subsidiary of the bank and written down to $65,000. The obligation is still standing though no action to enforce collection has ever been made.

Lee Otwell, another vice president borrowed $345,272 from the bank and has not made any repayments. He is no longer with the bank and no effort has been made to collect on his obligation. Perhaps a suit against Olwell, who knows the inside workings of the company would bring about an even greater exposure.

Rentchler, to whom the fund was also available, and who received a salary of $50,000 a year also shared in the management fund to the extent of $279,000 during 1927 and 1928.

Manipulate Loans

It was brought out that the bank and National City Company entered into joint transactions together. In this way the bank transferred a sugar loan which was made to Cuban interests and which was not at the time "liquid," to the company. This loan was for $30,000,000. This was done because the bank examiners told the bank that they did not consider it a safe loan for a bank to make.

In order to raise the money the bank boosted its stock in the open market and then issued rights which entitled the owners of the bank stock to subscribe for new stock at a price considerably below the market. In this way the bank raised the money to "bail" itself out, to use the terms of Peccora, attorney for the Senate committee, in describing the operation.

It is quite customary for any bank to sell poor and bad loans with which it is tied up to the petty bourgeoisie in the form of convertible notes, or participating bonds, or preferred stock. In this case the National City Bank did not, and being unable to get out of its loan this way dodged the banking law by finally placing these loans in the company's account.

As Peccora brought out, it is well known that the Cuban sugar industry is in a state of collapse. For this reason the bank had to get out of its loan and in this case both the stock holders and the employees of the bank were made the suckers.

Pools Unload On Public

Peccora then took up the Anaconda Copper deal. Many widows and orphans will not forget it. The salesmen of the National City Company, "those bright young men," as Mr. Mitchell would call them, strongly recommended this stock as a safe investment when it was selling well over $100 a share. Today it is selling below $10.

In one transaction the National City Co. and the late John D. Ryan, chairman of the Anaconda Copper Co. and "philanthropist," went into a deal to unload 151,045 shares on the petty bourgeoisie. The transaction was financed by the company which made as its share $335,042.

Another transaction in Anaconda Copper stock was arranged among Mitchell, Ryan and Daniel and Harry Guggenheim, the latter two gentlemen being heads of the American Smelting Co., philanthropists, and particular friends of Charles Lindberg, the "good will" aviator. On this operation the National City Co. netted $1,200,000.

The above brief record of the testimony shows some of the inner workings of finance capital and shows once more the truth regarding the role that these capitalists play as brought out in Lenin's book on Imperialism.

It should be remembered also that the National City Bank has been and is today one of the strongholds of American imperialism. It has always represented the best in the bourgeoisie and stood supposedly for straight dealing in the eyes of many misguided but honest people. This exposure should show both the workers and the petty bourgeoisie that any hope for aid or guidance cannot be looked for from the ruling class interests. Many of the petty bourgeoisie have since been liquidated just as truly as Karl Marx predicted they would be.

It should also be remembered that this National City Bank scandal is only one of the few cases which has come to light. How many more are there that none of us know about?

"Fight System; End Wars," Communist Tells Students

NEW YORK.—"War is already on," were the first words of H. M. Wicks of the Daily Worker and a representative of the Communist Party at a meeting arranged by the National Student Committee Against War and the Liberal Club of the Y. M.H.A., Sunday night at 8 p.m. in the "Y" on Lexington 9ve. near 92nd Street.

In a concise and sharp manner backed by facts, he cleared the hot air injected with empty, pacifistic phrases. "War by itself cannot be abolished," came a firm voice. "War is a normal thing in these fast stages of declining capitalism. To abolish war, we must wipe away this system that forces upon the bulk of the people, the workers, starvation, speed-up and ruin.

War Threaters U.S.S.R.

Wicks showed that it is impossible to minimize the predatory struggle of Wall Street imperialism for control of the Pacific by merely citing the fact that American investments in China are smaller than Japanese or British. China offers opportunities for vast potential investments and the United States ruling class was trying further to blast its way into domination of that rich country as well as to dominate the entire Pacific. Wicks also showed that the sharpening struggles between imperialist powers, far from lessening the danger of war against the Soviet Union, impelled these countries more and more to try to solve their difficulties at the expense of the Soviet Union.

Explains Leninist Principle

When Wicks concluded with a definite statement of the Bolshevist fight against war and explained the Leninist principle of "turning imperialist wars into civil wars," the auditorium re-echoed to the prolonged and enthusiastic applause of the audience. He concluded by showing that of all the imperialist nations in the world, the United States, because of its world-position, was the most vicious and that it was the duty of the workers, farmers, students and intellectuals to concentrate their fire against the chief enemy—the Wall Street ruling class and their hunger and war government.

Student Role in War

All the patchwork the Deweys and Matthews made on the cover of capitalist was cast aside as much too worn not only by Wicks but by another speaker that followed. Joseph Cohen was a representative of the National Student League which is an active, fighting organization of clear-minded students. He made clear to the audience that merely speaking of war danger was not enough. Cohen pointed out the important part played by students in previous wars and their part in war that is close at hand. The students, he proposed should join organizations and fight together with the workers, the only body able to abolish wars, the real cause of wars, the system where a few rule the world for their own profits.

Dewevs' and Matthews' Advice

John Dewey, a prominent doctor of bourgeois illnesses, moaned and wailed that no matter what happened "We good Americans" must not enter a war. In a droning style he echoed something of International Law and he still quibbled about armament. He ended by setting a chair for the rickety, old capitalism by saying if U. S. went to war the "people" might gain something by it.

He was then replaced on the floor by J. B. Matthews who spoke of "War and Education." He spoke of the ruling class and the use of education as preparatory to war. He condemned education of the "Ruling Class" but not the class itself. He tried to sidetrack the real causes and cures of the war. He and his pal John Dewey seemed even afraid to listen, for they left as soon as a definite plan was offered.

Scab Murders N. J. Fur Striker

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the workers and their right to be organized. These firms have resisted organization for many years by means of terrorizing the workers.

International Also Guilty

They have now been encouraged in their campaign of murderous terror against the strikers by the officials of the defunct International Fur Workers Union, Pietra Lucchi and Moe Harris, both of whom have been going around since the strike and making secret deals with the owners behind the backs of the workers. The interference of these officials in these strikes has undoubtedly encouraged the three notorious open shop employers in their vicious attacks on the strikers.

Responsibility for the murder of Natale Ballero lies directly with the firm of A. Hollander & Sons, as well as with Mr. Lucchi and Mr. Moe Harris.

A special meeting of fur dyers and dressers will take place tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., New York, and a special meeting of fur manufacturing shop chairmen will take place on Tuesday at 131 W. 28th St. The union is also planning a mass funeral for Natale Ballero.

* * *

International Official Protests

Morris Stern, an official of the International Fur Workers, denounces the murder of Ballero, and accuses the officialdom of his own organization of complicity in the crime. His statement is as follows:

"As an Executive Board member of Local 3, Fur Floor Workers Union, and as a Third Vice-president of the International Fur Workers Union, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, I want to voice my protest against the murder of Natale Ballero, the 24 year old striker of A. Hollander & Sons.

"I still remember the murderous policy of this firm which resulted in the killing of two strikers in the strike of 1914. The entire labor movement, regardless of whether it is right-wing or left-wing, must be aroused against this murderous strike-breaking policy of A. Hollander & Sons.

"In my capacity as an Executive Board member of Local 3, and as a vice-president of the International, I shall do everything in my power to arouse the protest of the members of Locals 2 and 3 against the inexcusable actions of Lucchi and Harris.

FORD TAKES BANK HITS DEPOSITORS

Will Pay Out Only 30 Cents on the Dollar

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The National City Bank, although it knew as long ago as 1921 of the precarious condition of American imperialist investments in Peru, floated bonds in the market here to the extent of $90,000,000. That is one of the many ways in which the bank gypped those who had confidence in the imperialist depredations of the Rockefellers, the Stillmans and Mitchells, whose plundering of all and sundry made Al Capone and his gangsters seem, by contrast, mere amateourish burglers.

* * *

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—Henry Ford and his son Edsel Ford have taken over complete control of the First National Bank of Detroit and the Guardian Detroit Union Group. The banks will open Wednesday. They will pay out 30 cents on the dollar on deposits.

Ford, in order to protect his own deposits of $7,500,000 has been forced into the banking business. Ford, in his own interest pushes out the smaller capitalists in these banks and consolidate them into his own hands. He proposes to charge depositors a small fee for holding their deposits in "safe keeping."

Instead of loaning money in the Wall St. money market Ford will use what he can of it himself and just where the rest can be solely and profitably invested Ford will have to discover.

One thing Ford will surely try and that is by driving wages down still further he may succeed in investing these funds in industries which will compete against the industries of other capitalists. If this is done there will be a new concerted move against wages and even more cut throat competition than now exists.

Ford's entrance into the banking business may work well for Ford but not for the workers. It shows more than ever the consolidation of capital into fewer hands.

* * *

Ohio Bank Restrictions.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 27.—On the heels of the Michigan and Maryland Bank stoppages, bank restrictions including the preventing of deposit withdrawals over 5 per cent were instituted throughout the state.

Poverty



These old women are sitting on a park bench in the snow while one darns the stocking she has taken from her foot, in the world's richest city—New York. Another reason for the nation-wide March 4th demonstrations.

COUNCILS HIT AT EMPTY PROMISES

Demand No Man Go Cold or Hungry

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Hundreds of thousands more workers are facing unemployment and its resultant misery, poverty and suffering, as industry continues to slow up and in some places cease altogether. The economic crisis is being further deepened by the acute financial crisis that has broken out and is manifested in the closing of whole groups of banks, the wiping out of the savings of workers and throwing thousands of the former middle class into the poverty-stricken ranks of unemployed.

Wall Street is alarmed more than before at this development and is using all its machinery, especially its political lackeys to try to stem the growing fury of the masses throughout the whole country. The big capitalists are particularly alarmed at the increase of struggles for relief in localities and in the states, and at the mass response to the call for nation-wide demonstrations demanding immediate relief and unemployment and social insurance on March 4th, when Wall Street puts Roosevelt and his cabinet on the job as the new hunger administration.

National Council Statement.

According to the National Committee of Unemployed Councils the March 4th demonstrations will exceed anything ever before seen in this country. In a statement on the March 4th demonstrations the National Committee, under the signature of I. Amter, national secretary, said in part:

"In order to get the support of the masses of this country for the elections, Roosevelt coined the phrase, "forgotten man." This is above all the:

"17,000,000 unemployed workers in this country.

"4,000,000 women workers.

"2,000,000 homeless youth.

"13,000,000 starving children

"Millions of hungry Negro workers.

"2,000,000 unemployed ex-servicemen.

"Millions of impoverished farmers.

"These are the "forgotten men"—the men and women who supported Roosevelt and the Democratic Party in the elections, and now look to them to redeem the promises made four months ago.

"On December 6, the National Hunger Marchers presented the demands of the "forgotten" man to the Democratic congress. The answer was **police terror.** Roosevelt said **"no man shall go hungry or be cold."** The reports of the municipal relief buros, of the hospitals, insane asylums, municipal lodging houses—the fearful reports of crime—**49 per cent of all convictions are for burglary, larceny and robbery (indicating poverty)**—suicides, deaths from hunger—demonstrate that Roosevelt's slogan was empty. The "private" citizen" had no obligations—but on March 4th, as chief executive of the United States, **he will be held to his pledges."**

Trade Union Unity Council Works Out Plans to Organize the Youth

NEW YORK.—"The growing danger of war makes it necessary for our trade unions to pay more attention than ever to the winning over of the young workers in industry as a factor of tremendous importance for the penetration of large scale plants," and the building of fresh groups of leaders in our unions, states the draft resolution on trade union activities submitted for discussion by the Bureau of the Trade Union Unity Council. On the basis of the general line in this resolution, meetings and conferences are to be arranged in each industry and trade separately to work out more concretely the steps to be taken in organizing the young workers in each industry.

The resolution points out: "The most outstanding weakness in our activity amongst the youth is precisely in industries of basic importance. Because of the mechanized character of these industries young workers are employed. It is hardly possible to talk about serious union organization in these industries without thoroughly taking into consideration the youth problem and the special methods necessary to organize the young workers in these industries."

"A pre-requisite for the correct approach to the young workers is the realization of the fact that the young workers have not gone through the experience of the adult in organization and class struggle, and the illusions drummed into their heads in the school system are still fresh in their minds. Yet, at the same time the young workers can be aroused against mistreatment and for better conditions in many cases quicker than adult workers. They have had no disappointments in previous struggles and are like fresh troops when handled properly."

The problems of the youth sections are: Conditions of the young workers in the shops (youth crafts, etc.), bringing in recommendations to the union to fight for such as pay increases for youth, equal pay for equal work, sanitary conditions, safety devices, dressing rooms, against speed-up, etc. Sports teams, practice, competition with other teams, meets, etc. Social activities sponsored for young workers in the industry and in the union, dances, dramatics, song hours, bulletins, parties, hikes, etc."

"It is essential that in the development of our youth activities amongst the unemployed we also develop the necessary approach and fight for the youth demands, as an important part of the fight of the unemployed."

Youth Committees.

"Clubs cannot replace youth committees of the union. The youth committees are instruments to organize the youth of the union for a more effective approach to the young workers in the industry. However, the youth committees have remained too narrow in their methods, and were themselves influenced by the attitude of the adult leadership, which made one problem out of the youth and adult question. The realization that the youth is a specific problem must be also recognized organizationally in our trade union activities. The young workers in the union should be formed into a youth section."

"We must fight against the prevailing tendency in our unions to relegate the responsibility for youth work entirely upon inexperienced young workers in the union. It is essential, of course, that we develop young cadres and that the organizations built up amongst the youth should be so organized as to push forward the young leaders into leadership not only in the youth organization, but in the leading bodies of the union as well. It is essential at the same time that in all communities set up for the development of activities amongst the young workers there be included experienced adult comrades. Any tactic that leads to the division of the young workers from the adult workers is the grossest kind of opportunism. It represents the carrying over of the methods of reformists into the class struggle unions."

Discriminated Groups.

"Particular attention must be paid to the methods of approach to the young girls because of the much stronger influence of conservative parents at home. In many cases they have been known to have put up splendid fights for their conditions. Negro young workers are usually even more discriminated and mistreated than even white young workers. We will never be able to attract them to our organizations if we do not realize this fact. When Negro young workers go on strike they are energetic and militant."

"In the skilled trades there are large numbers of young workers which with rare exception have been completely neglected by our opposition groups. These young workers are generally treated by the bureaucracy as bargaining material to obtain conditions for the skilled adults at their expense. The opposition groups must seriously take up the youth problem, understand the methods used in exploiting the young workers, their disfranchisement, the abuses prevalent in most of the apprentice schools, and include in their program the defense of their interests as well as ways to organize them."

A. F. L. Local 338 Leaders Sell Daitch Dairy Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—A treacherous act was carried through against the 200 workers employed at the Daitch Dairy Co. by the racketeering officials of the A. F. of L. Local 338, Grocery and Dairy Clerks Union. These racketeers had declared a strike against the firm. To be sure, the interests of the workers were of no concern to the labor fakers, for no demands were made on the company, nor did the 200 workers participate in the fake strike. The officials are most of them Socialists.

The company gauged the situation clearly that it had to do with a bunch of grafters who were ready to make a sellout of the conditions of the workers for a good price. Subsequent events proved it to be so. For no sooner did the company enter into secret negotiations with the racketeers than the "socialist" pickets were taken away from the stores.

Here are the details of the agreement concluded between the company and the officials of Local 338. 1) No "strike" is to be called for a period of one year. 2) Only two workers in each store are to take out "union" books. (Daitch Dairy has about 40 stores.) 3) The manager and assistant manager will get a so-called "union" protection. 4) The workers of those stores employing 3, 4, 5 and 6 clerks will be ignored by the "union" altogether. 5) The racketeers have no right to remove or send in a new worker in any of the stores, but the company is allowed to hire and fire at will even the union men. The clause of arbitration will be no safeguard for the fired worker. For the fired worker is immediately replaced by another man pending the decision of the arbitrator. And should the decision of the arbitrator be favorable to the fired worker the company can't be compelled to abide by the decision and reinstate the worker, since the labor fakers agreed not to strike.

The racketeer officials also consented not to send any of the unemployed for a day's work in the 40 stores run by the company, The 200 workers employed by the company must not be sent to do picket duty in other stores.

Only On Paper

According to the "agreement," the workers are supposed to work only 59 hours a week, but it is obvious that this will remain on paper only. The manager of the store can't help working 7 full days. The assistant manager will also have to come in every day for fear of his job. Needless to say, the other workers receiving no protection whatsoever will surely have to stick it out every day in the week. And so the entire crew will continue working 96 hours a week.

The agreement provides that the manager is to receive $35 a week. But he has been getting that much right along anyhow. The agreement also specifies $25 a week for the assistant managers. But the company pays them only $20, $18 and $15 and less. Whom is the company to be afraid of? The younger helpers get only $10 a week each. Besides, the company has the privilege of hiring and firing the latter ones. It is a fact that in some stores the $30-a week assistant managers were all fired, the racketeers having agreed to $25 a week for them.

The two "union" men in each store are to pay only $16.50 each for "union" books, instead of $59 as the racketeers originally demanded. The labor fakers also conceded the point that the taxes of Daitch workers must not exceed the sum of $12 a year, and dues will be $3 a month.

But even the $16.50 the workers refused to pay. The racketeers resort to a terror policy using gangsters to intimidate the workers into paying the high robbery price for a union book. With threats of violence the gang, accompanied by the general manager, Paul Daitch, of the Daitch Dairy Co., visits the stores to wrest from the workers their hard-earned money. In some stores the workers give a stiff resistance to the gang and won't pay. In such a case, the general manager pays $10 from his own pocket and $6.50 the worker is made to pay. It goes without saying that the manager takes it off from the wages.

There is no specification for legal holidays. The five Jewish holidays, when the stores are closed, will constitute the holidays for the workers. As to pay for these five days—this is left to the discretion of the company.

Up till now very few managers and assistant managers have taken out "union books. The others refuse to give a cent. They ask: What are the benefits that we get from the union? For want of an answer the racketeers resort to beating.

I talked to many of the Daitch workers and they all condemn the racketeers in the sharpest terms.

Recently the company called the 200 workers to a meeting and told them that they must become union men. Some workers protested strongly against being forced to pay with their bloody money to the grafters. But it was of no avail.

Undoubtedly the labor fakers will not get away with this treachery so easily. It will serve as a rock on which they will break their necks. A fire is burning in the heart of each of the 200 workers employed by the Daitch Dairy Co.

A Dairy Clerk.

Tenants Victorious at 115 Herzel Street

NEW YORK.—The 115 Herzel St. rent strike is won. The strikers obtained a reduction of rent of from $2 to $5 on each apartment. The tenants were not to pay rent for the time during which the strike was in progress. Agreements of no evictions, all necessary repairs by the landlord, no discrimination against the tenants for taking part in the strike, and recognition of the House Committee were made. Thirteen tenants took part in the strike.

After the settlement the tenants donated $4 to the Daily Worker and the Freiheit for the aid given them. They also donated $2 to the block committee. All joined the Unemployed Council and are going to give a party for the Council, and block committee which led the strike.

At 219 Herzel St. about 24 tenants with the aid of workers stopped an eviction Friday of the Mandelwitz family by taking their furniture back in their apartment after it had been put on the street.

The landlord tried to put them out yesterday but was stopped by workers and had to call a conference with the tenants. The conference as yet has not come to a settlement, and the workers are watching the landlord to see that he does not take action when they are not there.

WHAT'S ON--

IMPORTANT NOTE: In view of the critical financial situation in the Daily Worker, organizations are urgently asked to enclose money, at the rate of one cent a word per insertion, with announcements.

* * *

Tuesday

LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL GROUPS arranges lecture on Literary Criticism at Chaffard's, 232 Seventh Ave., tonight at 8:15 with Malcolm Cowley, Isidor Schneider and Louis Grudin.

MEETING—Unit 15, Section 1, M. Olgin will speak on Marx tonight at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

* * *

Wednesday

LECTURE by Comrade Biedenkapp tonite at 8:30 p. m. at Bronx Shoe Workers Center, 1334 Southern Blvd. Subject: "Situation in Germany."

LECTURE by Scott Nearing Wednesday night at 8 p. m. at Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway, Bronx. Subject: "New World Economy." Admission 25c. Auspices F.S.U.

* * *

Friday

DANCE-RUSSIAN COSTUME BALL at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place at 9 p.m. Excellent jazz band. Tickets 35 cents in advance, 50 cents at door can be obtained at FSU, 799 Broadway, Room 330 and the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St. Auspices, FSU and Soviet Russia Today.

REHEARSAL of Pierre Degeyter Club Chorus Friday night at 8:15 p. m. at 55 West 19th St. All workers interested in building revolutionary chorus of high quality are welcome.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

FURNITURE WORKERS

Mass meeting of cabinet makers, machine hands and carvers, furniture and frame workers, is called by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union for evening of March 1, at 218 Broadway. Union representative will report.

NEEDLE WORKERS

Mass at Municipal Building today at 10 a. m. to greet release after ten months imprisonment of three dressmakers framed for strike activities.

Mass meeting at 7 p. m., Irving Plaza Hall, March 7, to welcome release of dressmakers.

* * *

FUR WORKERS

Meeting of all fur shop chairmen tonight right after work at 131 West 28th St. Business: mobilization against the fur employers' association.

Mass demonstration in fur market at noon on March 1, simultaneously with funeral of fur worker murdered in Newark strike.

* * *

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Photographic Workers League meeting of employed and unemployed, members and non-members, March 1 at 8 p. m. sharp at 55 West 19th St. Discussion of plans to get jobs or relief.

Stage and Screen

"BOTH YOUR HOUSES," OPENS AT ROYALE THEATRE, MAR. 6

The Theatre Guild's fourth production of the season, "Both Your Houses" a new play by Maxwell Anderson, will have its New York premiere on Monday, March 6, at the Royale Theatre. The production will be seen next week at the Nixon Theatre in Pittsburg. The principals include Walter C. Kelly, Jane Seymour, Mary Phillips, Maurice Carnovsky and J. Edward Bromberg.

"We the People," Elmer Rice's play about modern America, will close on Saturday night at the Empire Thea.

"Saturday Night," Owen Davis's new play which William A. Brady is producing will open next Tuesday night at the Playhouse with Peggy Wood as the star.

Arch Selwyn announces the premiere of "Forsaking All Other," starring Tallulah Bankhead at the Times Square Theatre Monday, Feb. 27th.

BRUNO WALTER'S FINAL WEEK WITH THE PHILHARMONIC

Two major choral works will be given by the Philharmonic under the direction of Bruno Walter on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall; the Brahms Rhapsody for Alto Solo. Male Chorus, and orchestra; and Mahler's Symphony No. 2 in C minor. The orchestra will be assisted by the chorus of the Schola Cantorum of New York. In the Brahms Rhapsody Sigrid Onegin will be the soloist; in the Mahler Symphony Jeanette Vreeland and Sigrid Onegin.

Walter's final appearance this season will be next Sunday at the Metropolitan Opera House where he concludes his ninth week with a concert of three works; Fugue in C minor, Bach-Wheaton; Piano Concerto No. 2 in B flat, Brahms, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch as soloist; and Symphony No. 7, Schubert.

Ernest Schelling will appear in the triple role of conductor, composer, and pianist, at the Concert for children and young people at the Philharmonic Saturday morning at Carnegie Hall. In a program illustrating the concerto form, he will be heard as soloist in the Chopin Piano Concerto in F minor, and will direct the following orchestral works: "Natchez on the Hill," Powell; Lament and Scherzo from "Irish" Symphony, Harty; and his own Lullaby and War March from the tone poem "Morocco."

The mighty demonstrations for unemployment relief and insurance that will be held all over the country March 4th, the day of Roosevelt's inauguration, are being organized in great part through the Daily Worker. Keep the "Daily" alive! Help it to rally the masses for March 4th!

AMUSEMENTS

Not Too Aesthetic for Acme Audiences!
Dovzhenko's (Director of "Arsenal," etc.)
FIRST SOVIET SOUND FILM
"IVAN"
ENGLISH SUPERIMPOSED TITLES
"IVAN' RANKS WITH THE BEST RUSSIAN PICTURES."—N.Y. TIMES
THE WORKERS Acme Theatre
14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
AMERICAN DREAM
By GEORGE O'NEILL
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way
Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs and Sat., 2:30

ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED BY PUBLIC DEMAND!
ELMER RICE'S
'WE the PEOPLE'
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eve. 8:20
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

FRANCIS LEDERER & DOROTHY GISH in
AUTUMN CROCUS
The New York and London Success
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
BIOGRAPHY
A comedy by S. N. BEHRMAN
AVON THEATRE, 45th St., West of B'way
Evs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

JOHN BARRYMORE in "TOPAZE"
Coming "SHAME" a Film of Revolutionary Morality
RKO CAMEO THEA., 42nd St. & Broadway

RKO JEFFERSON 14th St. & 3rd Ave. NOW
"MAEDCHEN IN UNIFORM"
WITH ENGLISH TITLES
Added Feature "FRISCO JENNY" with RUTH CHATTERTON

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to members of I. W. O. and Co-operative with a letter from your organization
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Workers organizations write for Special Excursions and Rates
AUTOMOBILES LEAVE DAILY FROM CO-OPERATIVE RESTAURANT, 2700 BRONX PARK EAST, BRONX, N. Y.

CHINA INSURGENTS FORCE JAPANESE INVADERS OUT OF 6 TOWNS

International Notes

By ROBERT HAMILTON

SOVIET EXPRESS FREIGHTS.

The first express freight train in the Soviet Union left Leningrad for Rostov on February 1. From now on freight expresses will be dispatched daily from Leningrad to Rostov with stops at Kursk, Kharkov, Liman, Slavyansk and a few other points to deliver consumers' goods.

The trains will cover an average of 250 miles per day, four times the distance covered by freight trains in 1932. The express train consists of 30 through cars and 10 cars to be dropped en route.

JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN THE CRIMEA.

One thousand Jewish families, totalling 5,000 persons in all, are to be settled on land in the Crimea in 1933, according to a plan approved by Comzet, the Jewish Land Settlement Committee for the Soviet Union. They will raise grain, vegetables and fruit in collective farms.

Immigration of Jewish settlers into Palestine is suppressed by imperialist Britain; in the Soviet Union thousands of Jewish colonists are being granted free land. How empty this makes all the Zionist hysteria sound!

SOCIALIST WAY OUT OF THE CRISIS!

After prolonged secret negotiations with the bourgeois parties, the Socialist Stauning cabinet of Denmark has at last found a way out of the crisis. It has submitted a bill to parliament which is one of the most infamous anti-worker measures ever achieved by the Social-Democrats.

The bill proposes that all wage agreements be extended one year, and that during this period **all strikes are to be prohibited.**

The cabinet gives as a reason for this measure that a wage conflict in the present situation "would seriously interfere with the government's negotiations with the employers' organizations to alleviate the present crisis."

Socialist leaders as governmental strike-breakers! What Briand did in the big railway strike in France, what Ebert and Scheidemann did in the 1918 munitions strike in Berlin, and what Ramsay MacDonald did in the British general strike is now repeated by the Danish Socialists.

Does any American worker need more proof that the socialist leaders are agents of the capitalist class?

WHY THE NAZIS DISRUPTED THE REICHSTAG CONTROL COMMITTEE.

Two or three days ago the papers reported that Nazi deputies had broken up the session of the Reichstag Control Committee, the only legislative body empowered to investigate the cabinet's actions, even when the Reichstag is dissolved.

But they didn't print the reason for this outbreak of Nazi violence in the legislative halls. The real reason was that the session had been called at the demand of the Communist Reichstag deputies to hear charges of huge corruption in the financial aid given the big agrarian estates in Eastern Germany by the Reich government.

Unbelieveable details of vast sums poured into the laps of the Junkers, while unemployment relief was being curtailed, had been unearthed by the Communists—and the Nazis did their utmost to prevent these revelations from exposure in the Reichstag Committee. That is why the Nazis wouldn't let the committee meet. Just another example of how the American capitalist press prints the "truth" about German events!

SOCIALIST GOVERNOR FIGHTS HITLER—BY SUPPRESSING THE COMMUNIST PRESS.

The "Arbeiterzeitung", Communist daily in Frankfurt on Main, has been suppressed by Ehrler, socialist governor of the province, for calling upon the workers to strike against the Hitler regime.

That is how the socialists are carrying out their pledges of "a ruthless opposition to the Hitler government"! Only when the German workers lose faith finally in the socialist leaders who are sabotaging and betraying the class struggle in Germany will the German proletariat attain power.

COMMUNISTS WIN IN NAZI FACTORY.

Four days after Hitler's accession to power, shop elections were held in the Bremen-Delmenhorst jute mill, which belongs to the Nazi millionaire Lahnsen. Up to now the reformists had a majority in the factory council. In the present election, the unity slate won a smashing victory, electing 6 shop delegates to 5 for the reformists, while the Christian and scab unions failed to elect a single candidate.

The unity slate has captured an absolute majority in both the factory council and the workers' council. The Nazis were unable even to set up a slate of their own in the factory.

RED OPPOSITION WIN BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

In the recent elections in the Oldenburg Building Trades Council, the opposition slate elected the entire council executive, the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Up to the present the president of the council was a reformist union official.

The Communists are forging ahead in the trade unions of Germany; the road to victory lies through the winning of the masses of organized workers!

Full and immediate payment of the war veterans' adjusted compensation certificates; no cut in the disability allowances; no discrimination in hospitalization.

Answer the attempt to rob the vets of their back pay. Fight for this demand on March 4th.

Guard Fascists



When Germany's Fascists attempted to stir up trouble by marching through a Communist section of Braunschweig, Hitler's police went along to see that the dictator's murder crew weren't hurt. One of the cops is seen, with cocked rifle, ready to fire at the first appearance of a worker's head.

11 MORE KILLED IN GERMAN CLASHES

Hitler Fascists Keep Up Terror Rule

Fire broke out in the Reichstag building in Berlin, center of the German government, last night and was brought under control after two hours, according to capitalist press reports.

The police are trying to lay the blame for the fire on a "red plot," claiming a Dutch Communist started the blaze.

(By Inprecorr Cable)

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Eleven persons were killed and scores seriously wounded in collisions throughout Germany Saturday and Sunday. In Berlin a young Communist, Schulz, was killed during a collision when fascists marched through the workers' quarters. Rex, a fascist, was shot dead before the Karl Liebknecht House on Saturday during a collision between workers and fascists.

Many Murdered.

At Charlottenburg, political opponents stabbed and killed Guenther Falkenstein. At Neisse, fascists killed a Reichsbanner worker. Fascist gangsters killed several Reichsbanner workers at Flensburg. A fascist procession in Wuppertal on Sunday was attacked by workers, whereupon the police searched several houses and alleging resistance fired into the workers' quarters, killing two Communist workers and wounding two. A fascist, Grossmann, was killed at Hessen during a collision with Socialist workers. On Sunday evening, the Communist worker, Barashevski, was found killed on the streets in Cologne.

Raid Toilers' Quarters.

Last night, fascists raided a workers' headquarters in Berlin, firing a volley into the building, killing the landlord, Fischer, and seriously wounding a working woman, Anna Reschke. Many persons were injured in collisions Saturday at Falkensee, near Potsdam following a fascist attack. The fascists burned the Recreation Center of the Falkensee workers sport organization "Fichte."

In collisions at Hamburg between Socialist workers and fascists, six were seriously wounded by fascist shots and eleven injured. Other collisions occurred at Dresden, Wattenscheid and many other cities.

"Rote Fahne" Reappears.

"Rote Fahne," official organ of the German Communist Party, re-appeared yesterday following a fortnight's suppression, but was immediately suppressed again, this time for seven weeks. Owing to the closing of the Karl Liebknecht House by the police, the paper was printed in Leipzig. The police tried to intercept deliveries, confiscating two lorry loads, but the major portion of the edition was successfully distributed. The Communist daily "Arbeiterzeitung" of Stuttgart was also suppressed, as well as a number of other publications, while hundreds of thousands of Communist, Socialist and Catholic election campaign material was confiscated.

Soviet Farmers Get Huge Grain Subsidy

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Feb. 27.—Farmers in the Soviet Union will receive further powerful support from the government in the form of 613,000 tons of seed grain to be loaned to those districts which suffered from bad weather conditions in the summer of 1932.

There is to be no interest charge, except for a 10 per cent charge for administrative and transportation expenses.

Donate to 'Daily' After Winning Rent Strikes

NEW YORK.—After a strike of 11 days, the tenants of 2810 Olinville Ave., the Bronx, gained a big victory, forcing the landlord to grant the following demands: acceptance of relief checks for rent; recognition of the house committee; no evictions of unemployed tenants without consulting the house committee; withdrawal of all dispossess notices; payment of $20 cash for the expenses of a tenant who had been evicted and because of whom the strike had been called.

At a party to celebrate their victory, the tenants raised $15.50, donating half to the Daily Worker and half to the Unemployed Council. Ten of the tenants joined the Unemployed Council and seven the United Council of Working Class Women.

NEGRO LAD KILLED BY TENN. COPS

Leon Carlock Shot Down After Vile Frame-up

USE OLD "ESCAPE" LIE

Prostitutes Attacked; Didn't Know by Whom

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 27.—Levon Carlock, 19-year-old Negro youth, was wantonly shot to death by six Memphis police officers here Saturday morning. The excuse for this brutal murder was an unfounded charge of "rape" on Ruby Morris, practising prostitute, who did not even go through the formality of identifying Carlock as her "assailant," an investigation by the International Labor Defense reveals.

The Negro and white workers of Memphis are aroused to deep indignation over this murder, which climaxes an unbridled reign of terror against the Negro workers of Memphis, which the police department, under the direction of Cliff Davis, police commissioner, has been carrying on.

The I.L.D. investigation shows that Ruby Morris claimed she was "attacked" early Friday morning. She admitted that it was dark, and she did not see her "assailant." But she said Carlock's voice was like that of her "assailant." Witnesses have come forward and protested that Carlock was at home at the time of the supposed "attack," and that they saw him in his home at the time.

On this flimsy basis, six Memphis policemen arrested Carlock at 3 o'clock Saturday morning while he was waiting to escort his wife from the place where she works as a maid. They took him into an alley, beat and tortured him, then shot him. They attempted to whitewash their crime with the claim that he "had tried to escape."

The I.L.D. has taken steps here to organize broad neighborhood committees, and has issued leaflets calling for the widest organized protest, raising the demand for the removal, arrests, open trial and death penalty for the six policemen involved, and for an end to the reign of terror against Negroes, which is aimed at crushing the resistance of the Negro masses to the worsening starvation conditions. The demand is also being raised for payment of indemnity to Mrs. Carlock. Protests can be wired to Police Commissioner Cliff Davis of Memphis and to Gov. Hill McAlister at Nashville, Tenn.

California Workers Fight for Scottsboro Boys; Equal Rights

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—On Saturday night, March 4th, 7 p. m. at Odd Fellows Hall, 11th and Franklin Streets, delegates from all over the state are coming to arrange for the immediate mobilization of large masses of workers throughout northern and southern California on behalf of the Scottsboro boys.

Fight Discrimination.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27.—A group of unorganized Negro workers went to the council chambers of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles yesterday to protest the method of discrimination used by the contractors in the construction of the San Gabriel Dam. The Negro workers stated that there are very few Negroes hired at all, and if they were hired they were never given key positions, or the same wages that the white workers received. The Board of Supervisors promised the committee that they would speak to the officials in charge at the San Gabriel Dam.

Answer New Anti - Soviet Propaganda

In the present situation of extremely sharpening danger of imperialist war, strenuous efforts are being made to find any sort of material to furnish a basis for propaganda against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. War against the U.S.S.R.

This is obviously the purpose of the present effort of the capitalist newspapers and of Federal Government agents who are now publishing idiotic and irresponsible lies to the effect that counterfeit money said now to be in circulation in this country, was "made in Russia."

A certain Dr. Burtan is mentioned as being or as having been "a Soviet Agent" and to have operated in connection with a Mr. Von Buelow and a private detective by the name of Frank H. Smiley, in the circulation of counterfeit money.

The Daily Worker takes this occasion to warn all workers and sympathizers against this silly propaganda, which is not only false but as malicious as it is childish. The story, regardless of questions of the persons mentioned, is on the face of it an impossible and invented yarn. The Dr. Burtan who is mentioned in this connection could not possibly, under any circumstances, be in any way connected either with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics or with any pro-Soviet organizations, for the simple reason that he is and has been for the past three years known as an enemy of the U.S.S.R. Dr. Burtan was publicly expelled from the Communist Party several years ago as an enemy of the Party and an enemy of the Soviet Union.

BOSTON SHOWS SPIRIT IN DRIVE ON SATURDAY

Third Highest District in the Day's Contributions; Many Fail to Respond Adaquately

Two communications from the Boston district again reinforce the fact that Boston can—and will—be able to raise more funds as soon as it coordinates activities on a district scale. That it is beginning to do so is evident in its contribution of $83.45 for Saturday. This was the third highest district donation of the day, Boston being led only by New York ($266.83) and Chicago ($107.30). Total contributions for Saturday were $603.31, a drop of about $200 from the average for the previous three days.

The first of the District 1 letters is from Sergey Marshall, chairman for the Daily Worker Conference in Lawrence, Mass. He encloses $3.10 and writes that "last Sunday a conference was held here to raise funds for the "Daily," in which 11 delegates, representing five organizations, participated. The conference decided to arrange for a big affair to be held March 19. Lists are being circulated among the members of these organizations. We ask all organizations in Lawrence, Lowell and Haverhill not to arrange any affairs that might conflict with this, but to participate in making this affair a success. It will be held at 287 Erving Ave. at 2:30 p.m."

The Workers' School of Boston, through its secretary, Janet Grover, writes: "In answer to the call of distress issued by our "Daily," we are glad to be able to send you our donation of $5. We trust that all working-class organizations will rally to the call so that our "Daily" may be once more strengthened to carry on the battles of our class.

Many districts failed to respond well enough to our urgent appeals on Saturday. Included among those who fell down are **Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Seattle, California** and **Connecticut.**

It is time that the farmers in **North and South Dakota** answer the appeal of Mother Bloor (page one, Saturday) for support to the "Daily," side by side with their comrades in the towns and cities. Only a united activity of the workers and farmers of America can save the Daily Worker for further leadership and guidance in our vital struggles. Let's go!

Total far Saturday	$ 603.31
Previously received	11,493.95
Total to date	$12,097.26

SATURDAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Russian Mutual Aid Society		**Ukrainian Wkrs. Club**	
H. Brook	20.00	I. Fiskin	1.50
A. Machado	.50	J. Blanfeld	.05
M. Zall, collection	22.00	S. Levine	.05
S. Marshall	.50	Anonymous	.02
M. Marshall	.25	S. Schwartz	.05
G. Zemis	.50	Anonymous	.05
G. Jonckheere	.25	Anonymous	.10
P. Carmine	.25	Lili Brofsky	.10
Gerard	.50	Norman Shapiro	.65
F. Kaubulkas	.10	Sansone	.07
Larry	.10	Percy	.05
P. Karpowich	.25	H. F. Nathangel	.20
P. Frachuk	.15	F. Schausen	.15
Anonymous	.25	Sam Nagle	.05
Fitchburg Unit		A. Bowman	.10
& Finnish Fed.	19.30	J. Fanicia	.10
Wozenchik	10.95	R. Ammato	.05
Geo. Shimaitis, Brockton	2.00	Giskin	.05
North End Unit	2.35	E. Siegel	.25
Roxbury Unit 1	2.75	R. Sesnowitz	.15
TOTAL	$83.45	R. Lehman	.25
Tl. to date	$412.02	P. Snyder	.15
DISTRICT 2 (New York)		E. Krahnir	.10
Rose Sydney	1.00	F. Wieman	.25
Anonymous	1.00	Anonymous	.05
M. Rosen	6.30	N. Rabinowitz	.05
Brighton Prog. Club	1.00	M. Ehrlick	.10
Derkert	1.00	A. Shapiro	.10
W. S. Richards	5.00	Collected by Unit 3, Section 7:	
M. Wolburn	.50	J. Anderson	.25
Sympathizer	1.00	Sardin	.10
Nathan Appelson	.50	S. Bramstedt	.10
S. Kastenbaum	2.00	Z. Mintze	.10
Unit 17, Sec. 5	.45	Nils Gustafsen	1.00
G. C. Marcley	1.00	E. Nilson	.05
Anonymous	.50	Grossner	.25
N. Simon	8.60	Hausond	1.10
Andreah	1.00	P. Rufo	.15
Saks	.10	F. Ventura	.10
Fisher	1.00	J. E. Perruzzo	.15
Anonymous	1.00	C. Rufo	.10
Unit 8, Sec. 15	2.60	S. Perruzzo	.10
Rich. Gerschter	1.00	Unit 1:	
Flatbush Workers' Club	5.00	C. Freda	.25
Food Workers' Union Cafeteria Sec.	27.60	E. McMahon	1.00
Workers of Glory Dress Shop	4.00	D. McMahon	1.00
Brownsville Youth Center	30.00	D. Sambucci	.25
Lerner	1.00	Unit 5:	
H. W. K.	10.00	E. De Vitto	.50
Young Finlanders	4.60	Wellen	1.00
Jacob Frady	1.00	Raiiman	.25
American Youth Club	8.31	Somer	.10
Weinstein Defense Booth	1.00	Naman	.25
Section 7	9.00	S. Rosen	.10
Section 15	13.05	E. Cohen	.25
Section 9	35.50	A. Rogoff	.10
Bridge Plaza Workers' Club	2.00	G. Helpgod	.10
Shulle 12, I.W.O.	.92	Anonymous	.55
Y.C.L. Downtown, No. 6	1.00	Unit 13:	
Greek Workers' Club	.50	A. Losefsky	.25
W.E.S.L. Post 91	1.28	S. Missiroff	.10
B. Brown	1.00	E. Cohen	.10
Ossining Unit, Section 12	8.40	B. Singer	.25
Unit 3, Sec. 12	.50	B. Brdney	.15
Louis Katz	5.00	D. Perlman	.25
Unit 5, Sec. 2	1.60	H. Heyman	.25
D. W.	.50	Unit 3:	
Bolton	.30	Greenberg	.10
Collected by Workers' School:		Weinstein	.10
A. E. Lonstern	1.25	Newman	.10
A. Zager	.10	Fox	.10
A. L. Harris	.10	Anonymous	.10
A. Markoff	.50	J. Bregman	.10
J. Morris	.10	Rosenblath	.05
T.R. Von Hoffman	.10	Max Osterfer	.10
G. S. Berman	.10	D. Silverberg	.10
Anonymous	.20	A. Silverberg	.10
Geraldine Mann	2.45	Unit 5, Sec. 15:	
I. Fiedman	.10	Bond	.25
B. Burns	.50	Larry	.25
W. Manon	.25	J. Amter	.25
A. Silverblatt	.05	F. Eakenesy	.25
S. Danielson	.25	Morris	.25
Segal	.25	Baber	.50
H. G. Grand	.10	Hecht	.25
V. V.	.10	J.Kirsch	.25
S. Holuoff	.25	L. Masoni	.25
A Friend	.10	G. W. Bey	.25
A Friend	.25	Fine	.50
T. Moore	1.00	Augustina	.25
R. A. L.	.60	Unit 20:	
R. A. L.	1.00	N. Solon	.05
P. Meister	.15	B. Kopkin	.05
A. Alella	.25	S. Kopkin	.15
R. Gomez	.10	Kopkin	.20
M. Landrez	.10	D. Watsky	.05
Anonymous	.10	Unit 26	3.00
E. Gomeda	.05	Unit 13:	
R. Gomez	.10	Greenberg	.25
M. Magana	.25	Unit 28	2.05
W. Amizio	.25	Collected by Unit 409, Section 4:	
Ed Jinnenez	.25	Gil	.10
Maldonando	.15	L. Fernander	.10
Bryan	.25	G. Boggio	.50
Anonymous	.10	S. Fotino	.25
Anonymous	.05	L. Rinzi	.02
Anonymous	.25	S. Sabait	.25
Smith	.25	A. Cormandela	.10
O. Fuchs	1.00	Jose Romines	.25
Anonymous	.25	Unit 406:	
A. Cecchini	.25	W. Ukrainitz	.25
Collected by Workers' School:		J. Naumovich	.25
Florence	.05	J. Shurplck	.10
Lee	.05	Sokoloff	.05
Rose	.05	J. Tornaik	.25
Mislin	.15	Unit 408:	
Gross	.05	Marcino	1.00
Nanny	.10	Unit 422:	
Morris	.10	H. Helden	.25
Morris B	.10	E. Furnaen	.25
Rene B	.15	E. Saltanus	.25
Willie B	.20	E. Abokas	.25
S. Siare	.25		
Will Lee	.10		
C. Sand	.15		
T. Whiting	.50		
S. Whiting	.50		
T. and S. Whiting	1.50		
Gold	.40		
M. Marowitz	1.00		
Gelstein	.25		
Hofman	.25		
F. Freidman	.25		
Friend	.50		
Anonymous	.35		
L. Coopman	.25		
A. Rosenblati	.75		
A. Lubowitz	.75		
TOTAL	$266.83		
DISTRICT 8 (Philadelphia)			
TOTAL	$2.97		
DISTRICT 6 (Cleveland)			
TOTAL	$42.81		
Tl. to date	$430.59		
DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)			
TOTAL	$9.00		
DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh)			
Tl to date	$113.65		
DISTRICT 15 (Connecticut)			
dence, R. I.	8.50		
Tl. to date	$1,127.18		
TOTAL	22.00		
Tl. to date	$286.84		
TOTAL	$107.30		
Tl. to date	$927.65		
DISTRICT 9 (Minnesota)			
TOTAL	$23.90		
Tl. to date	$103.94		
DISTRICT 10 (K. C.)			
Total to date	$44.47		
DISTRICT 12 (Seattle)			
TOTAL	$1.50		
Tl. to date	$125.98		
TOTAL	$2.00		
Tl. to date	$230.31		
DISTRICT 14 (New Jersey)			
DISTRICT 18 (Milwaukee)			
TOTAL	$16.80		
Tl. to date	$199.00		

210 CHICAGO GROUPS UNITE

Plan Huge March 4th Action

BULLETIN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—A committee of seven, representing the Pennsylvaia State Hunger Marchers, called upon Governor Pinchot today, demanding food, lodging and a hearing for the marchers. Pinchot flatly refused to take any steps toward securing food for the marchers, and said he would give answer tomorrow on the question of shelter.

He agreed to grant a hearing on March 2nd. The joint session of the legislature is to hear the demands of the Hunger Marchers tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. This demand was only granted after a determined stand of the committee against an early adjournment of the legislature on that day.

The city administration of Lancaster granted food and lodging to the marchers who passed through that city.

* * *

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Chicago's loop will ring with the demands of the unemployed on March 4th as the jobless and part-time workers demonstrate against the hunger and war program of Wall Street on the occasion of the inauguration of Roosevelt. All over the city, men, women and children of the working class are organizing for that day and it will certainly be one that will add to the record of heroic class fights in Chicago. At least 100,000 are expected to demonstrate.

The Unemployed Conference Sunday showed that the toiling masses of this city are determined to fight, in spite of and against the treachery of Carl Borders, the social-fascist who has tried in every way to help the bosses by disrupting attempts to build a united front to fight for emergency relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers. There were 392 delegates present from 210 organizations. Nine A. F. of L. locals were represented, also two Borders' locals. All endorsed the loop hunger march. The conference enthusiastically acclaimed the appearance of Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minnesota.

Smash Easton Speech Ban.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 27.—Forty delegates to Column 2 of the State Hunger March left Easton, Pa., at 1 p.m. this afternoon, after holding the first open mass meeting in years in front of the Court House.

The delegates represent the Khaki Shirts, Unemployed Councils, International Workers' Order and students' organization. The delegation is stopping overnight at Allentown, where a demonstration has been arranged for tomorrow afternoon.

Introduce Washington State Bill.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 27.—The Hunger Marchers' Jobless Social Insurance Bill was introduced in the Senate today by Morrow of King County under the threat that 5,000 workers were already beginning the March.

The bill's deadline has been changed for the emergency.

Immediate enactment of a system of federal unemployment and social insurance by the government through taxes upon wealth and income and the diversion of all present appropriations for war purposes to relief and insurance.

PEOPLE NOT TOLD OF U. S. WAR PLANS

Talks With France Britain Kept in Secret

NEW WAR THREATS

Danger of U. S.-Japan Clash is Growing

Cordell Hull, Roosevelt's Secretary of State, followed up Stimson's note to the League of Nations attacking Japan, with several secret conferences yesterday with the French and British ambassadors. Apart from the meager announcement that the war debts were discussed, the nature of the negotiations and discussions are carefully concealed from the American people.

In line with its expressed policy of a more aggressive foreign policy, directed against the Japanese threat to Wall Street's loot in China, the incoming Roosevelt Administration is frantically trying to effect an agreement with France and England on the war debts. New concessions are being offered these debtor nations in the effort to effect their neutrality in the far east situation. William C. Bullitt, alleged Roosevelt secret representative on the war debts arrived hurriedly from Europe yesterday to report to Roosevelt on the results of his efforts in this connection He registered at the hotel in which Hull resides.

Imperialists Fling Threats.

Yosuke Matsouka, head of the Japanese delegation which bolted the League of Nations several days ago following its adoption of the U. S. policy on Manchuria, answered Stimson's attack on Japan yesterday with the threat that the Wall Street Government had better "think twice before they agree lightheartedly to the recommendations by the League." Both the Japanese and the U. S. Governments are using every means to dramatize the developing war situation between the U. S. and Japan.

Britain Aids Japan.

The attempts of the U. S. to use the war debts to bludgeon Britain into support of its drive against Japan is meeting with little success in British imperialist circles which are using the war situation for bargaining purposes at the same time secretly aiding Japan. The Japanese newspaper "Nichi Nichi" declared yesterday that the British Government has "expressed approval of the Japanese-Manchukuo campaign in Jehol so long as the disturbances do not spread to North China."

The antagonisms and hypocrisies of the imperialist powers are further emphasized in a drive by the British imperialists to use Japan's preoccupation in Jehol for a grab of Japan's foreign trade in China, India and other parts of the Far East.

The British Government ordered a temporary embargo on arms shipments to the Far East yesterday. The embargo ostensibly directed against both China and Japan, chiefly affects China as Japan has ample facilities for the manufacture of munitions and has been accumulating huge stores from Europe and the U. S. during the past 18 months. The action by the British Government is aimed to deceive the British masses and divert debate on arms shipment set for today in the House of Commons.

Talk on War



Sir Ronald Lindsay (right) representative of British imperialism, listening to Roosevelt, head of U.S. imperialism, demand support in the Far East in return for war debt concessions. On March 4th the "Forgotten Men" of the U. S. will make Roosevelt listen while they present their demands for turning over all war funds for relief of the hungry.

Willys-Overland Workers in Toledo Strike for Back Pay

Also Fight Attempt to Rehire 3,000 at Wage-Cut

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 27.—More than 1,000 workers of the Willys-Overland auto plant, at a mass meeting last night in Sabin Hall, voted to go on strike today. The men are striking because of the refusal of the company to pay back wages to 7,000 workers who were locked out when Willys-Overland recently went into bankruptcy, and because of the attempt of the receiver to rehire 3,000 at a 15 to 50 per cent wage cut.

Mass Picketing.

Mass picketing started at 6 a. m. today. The men are demanding immediate payment of their back pay, no wage cut, and relief for the unemployed. A contact committee has been elected to see the receivers and arrange for a conference with the negotiations committee. The Auto Workers Union is leading the struggle.

Trick Bankruptcy.

The Willys-Overland company went into bankruptcy about two weeks ago. This is, however, another one of those trick bankruptcies, with the president and chairman of the board of Willys-Overland appointed as receivers, and reorganization slated which will squeeze out the small stockholders and leave the big boys more firmly in control.

A crime against the working class to permit the Daily Worker to suspend. Rush funds today.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

MARINE WORKERS—AMERICAN AND SOVIET

Hard Struggle Wins Demand After Demand at Y. M. C. A. for Unemployed Seamen

NEW YORK CITY.—Some time ago 30 members of the Waterfront Unemployed Council and the Marine Workers Industrial Union refused to leave the Jane St. Y.M.C.A., 503 West St., on the grounds that they were seamen and had no place to sleep. The manager of this place, Captain Page, was called from his home at 11 p.m. and the committee of unemployed seamen made the demands for food and shelter. They were given a place to sleep on the floor for the night and breakfast the next morning. The following morning these seamen made the demands for food and beds with an organized committee. This again was granted, but only one meal one day and two meals next day. Through constant pressure and organized committees the demands for two meals were granted. In the meantime the steady flow of unemployed seamen filled all the vacant beds, and 112 men were forced to sleep on the stone floor of the reading room.

Every day a number of these men were missing, the victims of starvation and pneumonia, an investigation showed us that the men were in the hospital from these conditions.

A committee of men sleeping on the floor was organized and demanded the men be allowed to sleep on the chairs. This was granted to 47 men.

Two nights later another committee made the demand that the Auditorium be opened and the men be allowed to sleep in there. This was granted with the result that no men were sleeping on the floor. Three days later a demand was made that the Y.M.C.A. borrow cots and blankets from the Army Base and that these be installed in the church and auditorium. This also was granted and the committee of unemployed seamen recognized.

We now have a very good force of organized men in this place. Through the results of these victories the seamen realize that the W.U.C. is the only organization which is fighting for the seamen.

Do not think, fellow workers, that this victory was accomplished without a struggle. From the time we first got our foot in this mission three months has elapsed. We have had many demonstrations and lost leader after leader, but we still carry on the fight against these conditions and the shipowners.

(By a Needle Worker)

NEW YORK.—I am a worker in the Novelty Veiling Co., 1370 Broadway. Our shop employs about 50 workers. Our boss adopted the name "Novelty", and he is trying to live up to it. He has found a novel way of cutting our wages. During last year we had two wage cuts, but this did not seem to satisfy the boss. He has now decided on an underhanded way of putting through another wage cut. We were informed that hereafter we would get paid on the 15th and 30th of each month instead of each week, and in this way he will cheat us out of two days' pay.

The young workers in our shop are slaving even more than the adult workers. They are compelled to work two hours overtime every night without pay, the regular hours are supposed to be from 8:30 till 5:30, but in reality they work till 7:30. If anyone has the courage to refuse to work for nothing, she losses her job. The wages of these girls for these long hours are not more than $10 a week.

The girls are very much dissatisfied. They understand what mean advantage the boss is taking of them but they don't as yet see their way clear how they can improve their conditions. The Neckwear Union doesn't seem to be interested in shops of our kind. I do hope that the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will take an interest in our shop and help us organize and fight for better conditions."

HOLD UP DRIVE INTO JEHOL AREA

Capture 282 Japan Officers, Troops and Many Guns

BRILLIANT ATTACK

Invaders Drop Bombs on Civilians

The Japanese were driven out of six Manchurian towns yesterday in a tremendous upsurge of the national revolutionary struggle, occurring behind the lines of the Japanese armies invading Jehol Province. Taking advantage of the depletion of the Japanese forces for the Jehol Province drive, a force of 60,000 insurgents launched a series of brilliant attacks on the Japanese garrisons, capturing 282 Japanese officers and men, 14 field guns, 10 mountain guns, 13 machine guns, 1,200 rifles and 600,000 rounds of ammunition. Twenty Japanese officers, who had directed the massacres against the populations of villages in the district, were summarily executed on the spot. Bribes offered by the Japanese officers were rejected by the insurgents.

Hold Up Japan Advance

Chinese Red Army units, supported by peasant partisans, are again holding up the Japanese advance in the vicinity of Kailu. These forces were driven out of Kailu several days ago by an intensive Japanese aerial bombardment which set fire to the town.

Chinese irregulars held their line intact yesterday after an all-day battle, in which the Japanese hurled hordes of infantry in bayonet attacks following an intensive bombardment by artillery and bombing planes. The Chinese are reported to have suffered 1,000 casualties. Japanese circles admit more than 600 Japanese casualties.

Japan Bombs Civilians

Japanese planes bombed and set fire to the city of Chaoyang, killing hundreds of civilians. The planes then machine-gunned thousands of refugees fleeing the burning buildings, duplicating the horrors of the destruction of the Chapei proletarian district of Shanghai during the Japanese invasion of that city in January, 1932.

The Nanking Government denied yesterday that it had ordered home its ambassador to Japan, at the same time admitting that there was tremendous mass pressure for the severance of diplomatic relations and a real resistance to the Japanese invaders.

Rev. Fosdick Admits Communism Alone is Dangerous to Bosses

NEW YORK.—In a sermon at the Riverside Church, Sunday, Rev. Fosdick, paid tribute to the Communists as the only force that is dangerous to the capitalist system.

While denouncing Communism as a "cure that would be worse than the disease," Fosdick felt obliged to make the following admission: "I should agree with the Communists thus far—that if we are going to eliminate the profit motive altogether, their's is the only method likely to accomplish it."

Arrest 16 More Minnesota Farmers

200 Farmers Stop Forced Sale in Roseburg, Ore.

WISC. MILK STRIKE ON

Holiday Heads Boast of Their Sabotage

VIRGINIA, Minn., Feb. 27.—Sixteen more farmers were arrested yesterday for continuing the fight for recognition of their grievance committee on relief work. Ten had been previously arrested in Markham and six were last week convicted on charges of "unlawful assembly." The International Labor Defense is defending the arrested farmers.

Workers' and farmers' organizations are urged to send protests to the Board of County Commissioners in Duluth, Minn., and to Commissioner Vic Koski of Virginia, Minn., demanding the immediate release of all those arrested and recognition of the farmers' committee.

17 Killed, 30 Hurt in Shanghai Blast

Seventeen persons, fifteen of them girls, were killed and thirty injured in an explosion at the Yunghao rubber factory in the Chinese section of Shanghai.

Eighty-one persons were killed in a similar explosion last Tuesday.

"SOUTHERN JUSTICE — Sentence of Negro worker to living death for leading fight for bread—American Workers must save Herndon and other Atlanta defendants from clutches of vicious chain gang.

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Roosevelt's Promises to 17,000,000 Unemployed

MARCH 4 is the promised beginning of a "new era."

The smiling "friend of the forgotten man," the "progressive" Democrat, goes into office.

Roosevelt was swept into power on the basis of certain promises to the masses. Roosevelt promised a "new deal." He declared that "no one shall go hungry or cold." To the "FORGOTTEN" MAN, Roosevelt and his Democratic platform promised **Unemployment Insurance.**

On December 31 Roosevelt, though then a "private citizen" and not yet president, carried on negotiations with foreign ambassadors with reference to debts owing Wall Street bankers. As president-elect of U. S. he conferred with bankers and industrial leaders, in regard to future legislation. But as far as his promises and pledges to the "forgotten" man were concerned, he claimed he was unable to act, being only a "private citizen."

Other members of Roosevelt's political family, equally responsible for the Democratic platform, who made similar promises, are in public office. In New York, Governor Lehman is known to follow the same policy as Roosevelt. In fact, in supporting him, Roosevelt stated that he knew of no man who would carry on the policies of the Roosevelt administration in New York better than Lehman. Well, the commission that Roosevelt appointed to study unemployment insurance and propose legislation, has reported to his successor Lehman. During the election campaign Lehman spoke about "legislation **toward** unemployment insurance." The bill was before the state legislature of New York. Before even being discussed by the State legislature this bill was thrown into the waste basket—to **wait till the crisis is over!** Lehman is **opposed to burdening the employers with contributions until conditions improve."**

Is this an indication of what we are to expect from Roosevelt himself?

Is this the unemployment insurance that the Democratic platform promised? Is this what the millions of unemployed and part-time workers, the deep-suffering Negro workers, the homeless youth—the **"forgotten" man,** is to expect from the new Democratic government? **Is this the "new deal?"**

* * *

ON March 4, the workers in every population center will come together in demonstrations to demand that Roosevelt **immediately call a session of Congress to put into effect the pledges he made to the working class during the election;** first and above all, to redeem the promise of **unemployment insurance.** The outstanding demands will be:

1. **Immediate direct federal cash relief appropriation of $50 for each unemployed worker, man or woman, without discrimination, plus $10 for each dependent, in addition to local relief.**

2. **Immediate enactment of a system of federal unemployment and social insurance by the government through taxes upon wealth and income, and the diversion of all present appropriations for war purposes to relief and insurance. This insurance to cover the whole period of unemployment and be equal to the average full wage of the worker in the particular industry and territory, but in no case to be less than $10 per week and $3 for each dependent. The workers to make no contributions.**

* * *

THESE are the outstanding demands of the working class today, four months after the elections, in the fourth year of the crisis.

The new President Roosevelt will be reminded of these promises when his Administration is launched at Washington with an Inaugural Ball (costing hundreds of thousands of dollars) for the amusement of a horde of parasitic aristocrates, and with a war-like pageant of the Army and Navy, but with no evidence of thought of the millions of hungry men, women and children who appear again to be "forgotten."

But of the 17,000,000 American workers are raising their voices with the cry:

"No more promises—we call for the immediate enactment of the demand for immediate relief and unemployment insurance!

Socialist Heads Back War in Far East and South America

By J. BRUNO

While not engaged in actual military operations at the present time, American Imperialism is feverishly preparing for war, and at the same time, under the mask of peace, it is assisting in the robber war in China, and has instigated its puppet governments in South America in the undeclared war against the tools of British Imperialism. Hence, it is precisely by the attitude one takes **now** to these warlike actions and preparations of U. S. Imperialism that indicates the position one will adopt at the time American Imperialism will openly plunge into the next world war.

It was only a few months after the return of the Japanese delegate to the Congress of the Second International that the leadership of the Socialist Party of Japan, headed by its general secretary, Mr. Akamatsu, with a majority of its membership, openly organized themselves into a fascist party, taking the lead in helping bloody Japanese Imperialism carry on its rape of China.

Did we hear a word from the leaders of the Socialist Party of the United States (or of the Socialist International) against this act of slimy treachery on the part of their Japanese Comrades-in-arms? On the contrary, it was Mr. Vandervelde, chairman of the Second International, who stated that shortly before Japan openly launched its war in Manchuria, he was negotiating with the leaders of that same Japanese Socialist Party trying to get them to officially affiliate with the 2nd International.

BACK INVASION OF MANCHURIA

Mr. Suzuki, another leader of Japanese Social-Democracy thought he could better serve his imperialist master by remaining within the ranks of the workingclass. In the name of "Socialism" he called upon the masses of Japan to support the imperialist adventure in Manchuria. "Japan," he goes on to say, "so poor in raw materials, is not at all obliged, for the sake of peace, to carry on a semi-starvation existence . . . even a Socialist Japan would have to fight for the necessary raw materials for its industries."

In other words, every further advance of Japanese Imperialism into China, the carnage at Chapei, the butchery of thousands of non-combatant men, women and children, should be greeted by the workers as a step towards Socialism, according to these traitors.

Did we hear a word in protest from "our" Socialist leaders against this new theory of Socialism? It was only after Mr. Suzuki came to Europe in an effort to win the European workers over to this imperialist theory, and after thousands of workers rose in protest and disgust against this disguised fascist, that the leaders of the Second International and of the American S. P. were forced to "take a stand." But even then, what did they have to say? While pretending to renounce, they indirectly defend this Fascist Party.

NEW LEADER TO THE RESCUE

Just read then, comrades, the

(Concluded Tomorrow)

"The New Leader": "Enemies of the Socialist and Labor movement, in their fight against the Socialist International, have been using the **alleged** transformation of a "Socialist" Party in Japan into a fascist organization. No Socialist organization in Japan has ever been recognized by the Second International." This last argument and their putting the word Socialist in quotation marks when referring to the Japanese organization, is a deliberate lie.

As was pointed out above, this **Socialist** Party had a delegate to the last Congress of the Second International. Mr. Vandervelde himself regretted that he could not get them to affiliate officially. And notice how these "Socialist" leaders hasten to tell the traitors in Japan that the Second International **does not** consider them fascist, speaking of their turning fascist as an **alleged** transformation.

* * *

II.

IN South America the Socialist leaders from the very beginning tried to conceal the war danger. They advanced the theory that the danger of war only applicable to Europe and the old hemisphere: that South America is out of the danger zone (compare Vandervelde's theory that the war in China is merely a localized colonial conflict. When under pressure of the masses, and in order to maintain their influence over them, these leaders were forced to assume the position of being ostensibly opposed to war, their "opposition" took the form of indirect and direct support of the war.

THE SAME OLD "DEFENSE" SWINDLE

We have a typical example of this in the reformist leadership of the Railway Workers Union in Argentina, who, when calling upon the workers to oppose the shipment of troops and munitions to the war front of Bolivia and Paraguay, specified that "it should be understood by our comrades that our measures (of opposing shipment of war materials—J. P.) do not apply to the transport of men and materials which the Argentine government intends as a precautionary measure to despatch to our frontiers in order to secure the neutrality of **our country.**" (Emphasis mine.—J. B.)

These traitors want the workers to believe that the Argentine government, the tool of British Imperialism, is making all these war preparations only as a "precaution to secure neutrality." These social patriots are deliberately concealing from the workers that the bourgeois landlord government of Argentine is today giving support and actively assisting Paraguay against Bolivia, that because of the large interests which the ruling classes of Argentine have in the Chaco (tanning, cattle, etc.) they have taken from the very beginning an active part on the side of Paraguay.

Of course, as soon as the Argentine government is engaged in actual warfare, these leaders will declare that it is a war of self-defense, and call upon the workers to defend "their fatherland."

The Fiftieth Anniversary of Karl Marx

In connection with the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, which occurs on March 14, we will publish material prepared by the Central Agitprop Dept. of the Party on the teachings of Marx. We ask our readers to send in questions regarding the points made in the material upon which they desire further clarification. —Editorial Note.)

(Continued from article in yesterday's issue.)

* * *

Marx On the Bourgeois State and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

TODAY, the Socialist Party in the United States, in its attempts to "reclaim" Marxism, covers up and distorts some of the most important revolutionary teachings of Karl Marx. In their attempt to justify their anti-revolutionary position, the Socialist Party leaders deny that Marx spoke about the necessity of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism, the capture of state power, and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a transition to the building of a classless socialist society. We give here various quotations from some of the writings of Marx which show the unity of Marx-Engels-Leninist teachings on the theory of the state and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the Communist Manifesto Marx and Engels state:

"The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie."

"In depicting the most general phases of the development of the proletariat, we traced the more or less veiled civil war, raging within existing society, up to the point where that war breaks out into open revolution, and where the violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie lays the foundation for the sway of the proletariat."

* * *

IN the Address to the Communist League, 1850, Marx states:

"The democratic demands can never satisfy the party of the proletariat. While the democratic petty bourgeoisie would like to bring the revolution to a close as soon as their demands are more or less complied with, it is our interest and our task to make the revolution permanent, to keep it going until all the ruling and possessing classes are deprived of power, the governmental machinery occupied by the proletariat, and the organization of the working class of all lands is so far advanced that all rivalry and competition among themselves has ceased; until the more important forces of production are concentrated in the hands of the proletarians. With us it is not a matter of reforming private property, but of abolishing it; not of hushing up the class antagonism, but of abolishing the classes; not of ameliorating the existing society, but of establishing a new one."

* * *

ON April 12, 1871, at the very time of the Paris Commune, Marx in a letter to Kugelmann, states:

". . . If you look at the last chapter of my Eighteenth Brumaire, you will see that I declare the next attempt of the French Revolution to be: not merely to transfer the bureaucratic and military machinery from one set of hands to another—as has occurred hitherto—but to **break it up** (original emphasis); and this is the preliminary condition of any real people's revolution on the continent. This is exactly what the attempt of our heroic Parisian comrades implies."

* * *

MARX in a letter to Weidemein, dated March 5, 1852, states:

"As far as I am concerned, the honor does not belong to me for either having discovered the existence of classes in present society or of the struggle between the classes. Bourgeois historians a long time before me expounded the historical development of this class war and the bourgeois economists the economical structure of classes. What I did, was to prove the following: 1) That the existence of classes is connected only with certain historical struggles which are characteristic of the development of production. 2) That class war indispensably leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat. 3) That this dictatorship is only a transition to the destruction of any classes and to society without classes.

NEGRO WORKERS CAN'T ESCAPE FARM PEONAGE

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Sugar cane grows in swampy ground, which means that when it is ready to cut, you must work in mud to earn a dollar a day. Why does the packass that drags the sugar cane cart, eat and sleep better then the southern folks? Fruit picking at eight cents an hour. And rice fields, most of the time flooded with ten to fifteen inches of water. I assure you it is no pleasure to work in such fields.

As for the Negro workers it is so bad for them that even when they wish to escape from this dreadful situation, they are denounced when they try to board a freight train. In some cases they are even thrown off the moving train, and is there a reason? Only that they are colored. Throwing them off a moving train is apt to kill them, and what is the excuse of the railroad—suicide or trying to break into a sealed car.

WE WON'T STAND FOR IT! Demonstrate March 4th Against Hunger! -By Burck



Hitler Carries on the German Bosses' Hunger Program

By MAX BEDACHT
VII

WHAT is going to happen in Germany?

An unqualified answer to this question would be a prophesy of little value. All we can do is show the probable general directions of these future happenings, but not their detailed contents.

First, we must understand the purpose of Hitlerism. Hitlerism has an economic program, an ideological object, and a political method. Its economic program is a confused and undefined reactionary petty bourgeois socialism. Its ideological object is senseless nationalism. Its methods are a dictatorship by means of terrorism.

The economic program satisfied the class interests of the petty bourgeoisie. Nationalism was to create the illusion of identity of interest of all classes; and terrorism is to keep down those who, in spite of the program and nationalism of Hitler, insist on fighting for their own class interests.

* * *

THE nearer Hitlerism came to power the more did its economic program disappear; only its poisonous anti-Semitism, its hollow nationalism, and its terrorist methods remained. How can this be explained? To declare the economic program of Hitlerism merely a demagogic trimming of the substance of Hitlerism is only half an answer.

The economic program of Hitlerism reflected the political desires of bankrupt petty bourgeoisie. But a program adopted to the needs of the petty bourgeoisie can satisfy neither capitalists nor workers. The petty bourgeoisie senses that. That is why terrorism appears from the very start as a method of Hitler to realize his program.

A BARKING DOG THAT NEVER BITES

Big capital knows that the petty bourgeoisie likes to bark at it but will never bite it. It does not fear it. It takes over its political party, liquidates its political program, and subordinates its terrorism to capitalism's own purpose. This is not much of a task because from the very start the petty bourgeois terrorism is directly aimed at its most hated and feared opponent, the working class. Big capital will use it against the same class.

We observe this course in the development of Hitlerism. Its economic program started with thundering phrases against capitalism. But it arrived at exactly nothing. Hitler's programmatical speech over the radio, on January 31, was nothing but "demagogic poesy" (Le Matin, Paris), "with not a single positive content" (London Times). It said absolutely nothing about the burning questions of the hour, about how the government intends to meet its internal and external problems, how, for instance, it intends to either get work for the 6,000,000 unemployed, or provide them with a chance to live without work. The only positive thing Hitler said was that he will crush all opposition to him, and that the Communists will be exterminated. That is the whole program of Hitlerism. That is also the program of the bourgeoisie.

BIG PROMISES TO TRICK MASSES

Before Hitler took over the government he thundered against the shameful treaty of Versailles and promised to tear it up; he promised to annul all the German debts to "foreign tribute robbers and financial kings"; he pledged to provide work for the millions of unemployed at union wages; he promised to make it a criminal offense for a capitalist to close his factory or discharge a worker; he promised to force the capitalists to restore the pre-wage-cut wage scales; he promised at once to liquidate the various and multiple taxes which are choking the small businessmen; he promised to refund the losses which the masses sustained in the 1924 inflation out of funds collected from the big capitalists; he promised to close the stock exchange and to expropriate the devouring capital of the "Jews of finance"; he promised to reduce the "corruption salaries" of high officials in private industry and government, to a maximum of 600 marks ($150) per month.

This is part of the program which gave Hitler his mass following. Terrorism was not supposed to be the aim but the method of this program.

What did Hitler's program speech of January 31 say about these things? Nothing. The gist of his speech was: "Give me four years time. I promise nothing—I have never promised anything—Beware, or I'll get you."

PROGRAM OF THE GERMAN BOSSES

That, meager as it is, is the program of Hitler today; it is the program of the German bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie says of itself: "What can we do? We can only continue what we have always done, make money as best we can and as much as we can. Under the conditions of the crisis and the Versailles Treaty, money-making on our part demands ever greater sacrifices from the workers. The workers must make these sacrifices. If they do not do so willingly, we will force them; that always was our program; it remains our program now; it will ever be our program as long as we rule."

The economic meaning of the crisis program of German capitalism may be judged by a survey of the statistical bureau of the city administration of Berlin. It was recently published by the "Allgemeine Deutsche Lahrer Zeitung." "For physically hard working men," says this survey, "a diet of vegetables, potatoes, bread and rice is fully sufficient. The Japanese and Chinese coolies prove that by living on a diet of rice with some accessories."

The survey demands that the workers get rid of the habit of eating butter, eggs, fruit and meat "because these things are too expensive." Anyway, people who work only with their muscles do not need meat and vegetables; "they should eat more bread and potatoes."

Concerning needed living quarters, the survey finds that for single persons a bed to sleep in is all that is needed, no matter how many beds in a room, or how many roomers in a bed. Married workers, even with children, have enough in one room. That, for workers, is "standesgemass" (in accord with their standards).

17 CENTS A DAY ENOUGH FOR WORKER, SAY BOSSES

The document calculates that 69 pfennig (about 17 cents) per day is enough for an adult worker to live on; for children over 9 years of age 52 pfennig (13 cents) per day is declared enough; and for smaller children 34 pfennig (eight and a half cents) per day is deemed sufficient. These amounts are supposed to take care also of clothing, hygiene, education, taxes and recreation.

Here we have the economic program of German capitalism—it is also the economic program of world capitalism. For capitalism, the worker is merely a working animal. When "hard times" come, the animal has no right to expect that the master should suffer. But the animal gets its diet changed, from oats to straw, from corn to slop, from meat to potatoes.

Capitalism not only subscribes a starvation diet for the workers; it also supplies the policemen, the club, the tear gas bomb and the bullet to force the worker to accept this diet without a murmur. Murmurs are declared unpatriotic; they are denounced as outright bolshevism. In spite of all, the murmurs increase in volume. As a remedy capitalism increases the police, the clubs, the tear gas bombs and the bullets. It increases its force, under the constitution, as long as possible and to keep up appearances. When this is no longer possible, capitalism makes force itself its constitution.

* * *

IF NOW it keeps silent about its promises of the past, Hitlerism does not abandon demagogy. In fact, it started its rule with a gigantic political demagogy. It gave an official state funeral to a storm troop leader and a police officer who were killed in Berlin during the celebrations of Hitler's accession to government. The demagogy of this public show aimed at raising the murderous intentions of his storm troopers to the height of hysterics. The political content of the funeral was the accusation: the Communists did it! Get them!

RECORD OF HITLER'S PRIZE THUGS

The buried "victims" were Nazi storm troop leader Maikowski and police officer Zauritz. Who were these men and how did they come to their deaths?

Maikowski was the commander of Nazi Storm Troop No. 33 in Berlin. This storm troop during the last two years has murdered five workers: Otto Gruenberg, Max Schirmer, Ferdinand Grothe, George Brechlin and Walter Lange. Walter Lange, a young worker on his way home from a meeting, was shot down in cold blood by Maikowski himself. Maikowski confessed it. But murdering a worker is no crime any more in Germany, since Social Democrat Noske set his infamous example. So murderer Maikowski remained free, remained leader of Storm Troop No. 33.

On January 30, celebrating Hitler's accession to the chancellorship, Storm Troop No. 33 marched through Berlin's streets looking for workers they could murder. When a troop of workers met them on Wall Strasse, Maikowski ordered fire. **The first Nazi salvo killed officer Zauritz.** Finally, Maikowski himself found the end which professional murderers usually find.

As we see, Hitler's rule had a truly worthy beginning—an official state funeral demonstration in honor of a confessed murderer of workers, and in honor of a police officer murdered by a comrade of the Chancellor, but buried under the disguise of a victim of the Communists.

After all this, can we expect Hitler to solve the problems of the hour? Certainly not. Hitlerism's force and terror which are paraded as signs of growing strength of German capitalism, appears at closer scrutiny as signs of the growing strength of the forces of reaction. The stronger the props must be that are to uphold a tottering structure, the nearer that structure is to collapse.

Anti-Fascist Meeting in Minneapois Mar. 8

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A mass meeting called by the Communist Party to protest against the fascist terror in Germany will be held here on Wednesday, March 8th, at the Humboldt Hall. Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the main speaker on "The Workers' Struggle for Power in Germany."

THE FARMERS MEET

STORY OF MILITANCY OF TOILERS ON THE LAND

By MOE BRAGIN

VI.

As a result of this very important lesson, the farmers en masse vote a committee to draft a fighting program. While this committee deliberates in a side room, the conference separates into regional sections. The regional sections meet in different parts of the hall. Their resolutions are then forwarded to the program committee. The South R. S. has to work underground. The Northeast R. S. announces election of committees to study marketing, poultry, dairy, fruit, etc. The Northwest R. S., most militant of all, announces plans for a regional conference March 1 and plans for marches on state capitals. Also a fight on the insurance companies which are sending impoverished farmers from one state to another and making room for them by evictions.

The Program Committee votes a permanent organization. Yearly meetings to meet new developments in the crisis another conference may be called in less than a year. A National Committee, consisting of a farmer from each state, is chosen to force the carrying out of the Conference's resolutions and to help federate and extend the local Farmers' Committees of Action throughout the U. S. The National Committee will help call regional conferences. The committees of action are the chief weapons of the farmer. They fight foreclosures, evictions, sheriff sales. Four members of the National Committee with the Executive Secretary are to form an executive committee to meet frequently in Washington. A weekly farm paper is to be issued to help carry on the program of the conference.

WE SCATTER TO OUR WORK

The Conference ends Saturday evening with the singing of **Solidarity.** Immediately after the official adjournment, the new work begins. A meeting of the farm youth takes place. The Negro delegates get into a corner with their organizer. The National Committee meets.

Outside it is cold. Sleet seems to be shaken as out of a huge shaker all over the city. The farmers tramp through slush to their suppers. Some are staying Sunday for a rest. By Monday all will be heading homeward.

* * *

THE train pounds northward through the storm. The parlor car is stuffy. The newspapers have results of the Notre Dame game. Near the front door a bunch of railroad hands talk about the depression, how the railroads are extending their ten per cent cut with the help of the union, how they are firing men. They roll up their coats for pillows and stretch out to sleep.

In the middle of the car a chattering congregation of salesmen and business men. One with a bald head like a mushroom. Another with a cigar which leaves a thread of spittle. "Business is rotten. I pay three thousand dollars rent while last year I paid eight thousand, and I still make less. A customer comes in and wants the money back and who knows what I charged when a feller's got to be changing prices all the time this year. . . ."

Near the ladies' room a half dozen whites around a Negro playing blackjack. Three cards on a paper spread over his knees. Blackjack? Which is the blackjack? The white men don't realize that his chances are two against one. They bet even money. The Negro is winning hundreds of dollars. Every time the man with the diamond stickpin is stung, he flings the blackjack on the floor. He rushes off but comes back again. Once the card is picked up by a fellow with a derby. Derby twists the corner of the card quickly. He wins every time now. He whispers feverishly to the others. Now the Negro loses. The Negro seems to be drunk. He says at last, "Be careful, gentlemen, and don't break the cards." He substitutes another blackjack. Again Derby's arm shoots out like a snake and twists the ear of the card. The Negro loses again. Suddenly the whites crowd closer. There is snarling. The game breaks up. The Derby comes up. "Just think of it. A white feller tells the nigger. Think of it a white feller taking the part of a nigger against white men." He shakes his head. He can't get over it.

* * *

AND here again America's rot and the atmosphere of business men, gamblers, fakers; and railroad hands snoring who should be wide awake. At the Conference we had forgotten all that, working with two hundred fifty strong men as if in a great field and far beyond the fences distant meaningless echoes and the cold shadow of the Washington Memorial with its peepholes like the hood and gown of a giant Klansman. With a flash the recollection that we had been instructed to complete arrangements in New York for a meeting of workers at which the New England farm delegates would speak. The work with its warmth, comradeship, and tense struggle goes on unbroken.

Outside the flares burn brightly beside the dark tracks. The train pounds steadily through the storm towards the still too distant city.

(THE END)

'Daily Worker' Indispensable Say Three American Writers

THREE more American writers and artists have issued statements pointing out the indispensable role of the Daily Worker and the need of supporting it. They are Robert Cantwell, novelist and critic; Horace Gregory, poet and critic; and Louis Lozowick, artist and critic, who is international secretary of the John Reed Club. They join Theodore Dreiser, John Dos Passos, Sherwood Anderson, Michael Gold, Waldo Frank, Grace Lumpkin and Malcolm Cowley, whose appeals for the DailyWorker have been published during the last few weeks.

"The Daily Worker must be supported and strengthened," writes Cantwell. "More than any other part of the revolutionary press that is widely obtainable, it makes clear the distortions and evasions of the capitalist papers, and shows why these distortions are so persistent and so vicious. By emphasizing the very news of importance to the working class that the capitalist papers minimize, it exposes the class character of the journals that pretend to universality, that set themselves up as detailing 'all the news that's fit to print.'

* * *

"THERE is another reason why the 'Daily's' role seems to me to be so extremely important. In Washington, when the Hunger Marchers were imprisoned in New York Ave., some of the Washington papers reached the camp and were circulated among the marchers. Objectively, the marchers knew what they could expect from the Washington papers, as from the papers in all the other towns they passed through. But at the same time the misrepresentations were so revolting, the interpretations put on their motives so crude, that the marchers wanted their own story of the march told to the workers outside the camp. Again and again I heard the 'Daily' mentioned, and heard expressed the wish that it could reach the workers of Washington as widely as the capitalist papers were circulated.

"These are only two small reasons why the 'Daily' should be supported and strengthened. There seem to me to be many ways in which this can be done: By buying it, reading it, talking about it, criticizing it, referring to it, helping it in whatever way possble to reach the workers and their allies."

* * *

GREGORY'S statement follows:

"Surely it must be clear to everyone who is aware of existing conditions in America that the Daily Worker has become a powerful voice of protest against class injustice and is the only reliable source of information concerning the present class struggle. All other organs of the revolutionary press in America are dependent upon the services of the 'Worker,' and now more than ever before these services have become invaluable, for without them the working class of America is inarticulate and unable to sustain the day by day struggle that is slowly building its movement into a solid front.

"Whenever I want to verify a report of the Scottsboro case or the recent Hunger March, I must turn to the files of the 'Worker—the only means of securing a complete statement of the case. I know that my experience is shared by thousands of others who are not actively engaged in the work of the movement."

* * *

"TO realize most strikingly perhaps the full importance of the Daily Worker to the American revolutionary movement," writes Lozowick, "one need only imagine for a moment the latter without the former.

"Whether in the daily innumerable struggles for the 'program minimum' or in the wider class war for the 'program maximum,' the Daily Worker is an indispensable weapon.

"Every one who has the revolutionary movement in the United States at heart must spare no effort to make the Daily Worker campaign a complete success."

CRITICIZES OVERLOOKING OF WHITE COLLAR WORKERS IN AUTO STRIKE

By JAY EA

AS a member of the Office Workers Union, I would like the opportunity of further discussing some of the experiences of the Auto strike in Detroit.

In his recent articles, John Schmies said, "The strike involved not only the unskilled and semi-skilled but also the skilled workers," and, further, "The strike takes place in a period of rising militancy and determination for struggle in the auto industry."

I have carefully read both articles and fail to find a single mention of any attempt to organize the office workers in the Briggs plant, although there must be several hundred working there. If this strike is of tremendous political significance, and it is, the fact that office workers had been organized and gone out on strike together with factory workers would certainly have been a great impetus toward developing a National Office Workers Union. Especially so, since every leading newspaper in the country gave prominent space to the strike.

* * *

IT is true, as the article states, that this is a period of rising militancy and determination for struggle. It is equally true of white collar workers all over the United States, of whom there are some seven million. Office workers have been subjected to wage cuts in many cases as much as 50 per cent, are terribly speeded up, and the unemployment among them is greater, if anything, than among factory workers. The same illusions that skilled workers have suffered from can properly be charged to office workers in the past. But after three years of the crisis, they are thoroughly dissillusioned and are therefore as organizable as any other strata of the working class.

I would, therefore, consider it a wrong tendency in the strike to have failed to either organize the office workers within the ranks of the Auto Union or into a local of the Office Workers Union. When Comrade Schmies says that "it is the task of the party and the union immediately to consolidate the organizational gains" he should have pointed out that an important section of the plant was completely ignored in the organizing and calling of the strike.

It is time that our leadership recognized the correct position of the white collar element of the working class, and that we speak of unity of action by office workers and factory workers.